

20,000 STRIKE CHILDREN TO PARADE

FOREIGN-BORN CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO, APR. 18

Machinist Locals Head the Campaign

On the initiative of a joint committee elected by Machinists' Locals 84 and 337, a call has gone out to several hundred local trade unions and workers' organizations for a Conference for the Protection of the Foreign-born to be held Sunday, April 18, at 10 a. m., at 180 W. Washington St., Hall No. 300.

The call mentions the various bills aimed at the foreign-born, which prescribe fingerprinting and registration. It points out that the registration does all of the things that gave the Kaiser of Germany and the czar of Russia their malodorous reputation. Registration snoopers into the lives of the foreign-born, keeping track of their movements.

Aimed at Workers.

The call reads: "The majority of the workers in the basic industries of this country are of foreign birth and the proposed bills are clearly aimed at the working class as a whole. The employers are preparing for a slump in industry and with it for a new attack upon the workers with the object of destruction of their unions—it is possible." It asks all organizations to go on record to assist in the fight against the bills, and as a first step to elect delegates to the conference.

Language Organizations Fall in Line.

The conference comes as a sequel to work carried on among the various language societies for this purpose. The Alliance of Lithuanian Societies, representing 44 local organizations, with a membership of 15,000, will send a delegate. The Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born, organized at the March 22 conference of Lithuanian Societies, where 34 delegates represented 14 organizations and 5,000 members, will send 3 delegates. Other Lithuanian societies will also be there. German fraternal societies like the Naturfreunde have chosen delegates. The Hungarian council will be represented. Delegates from Jewish, Polish, and other language societies will be there in full force.

The Unions Get Behind It.

Not only the language societies, but the unions are getting under way as well. The newly elected progressive joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers has gone on record against the damnable laws to fingerprint and register the alien workers, and will get behind the conference with solid support. Carpenters' locals are also in line. The Sunday, April 18 conference promises to be well attended and will wage an attack upon the bills now before congress.

SCAB CUTS FUR STRIKER; ONE PICKET JAILED

Four Strikers Are Dis- missed

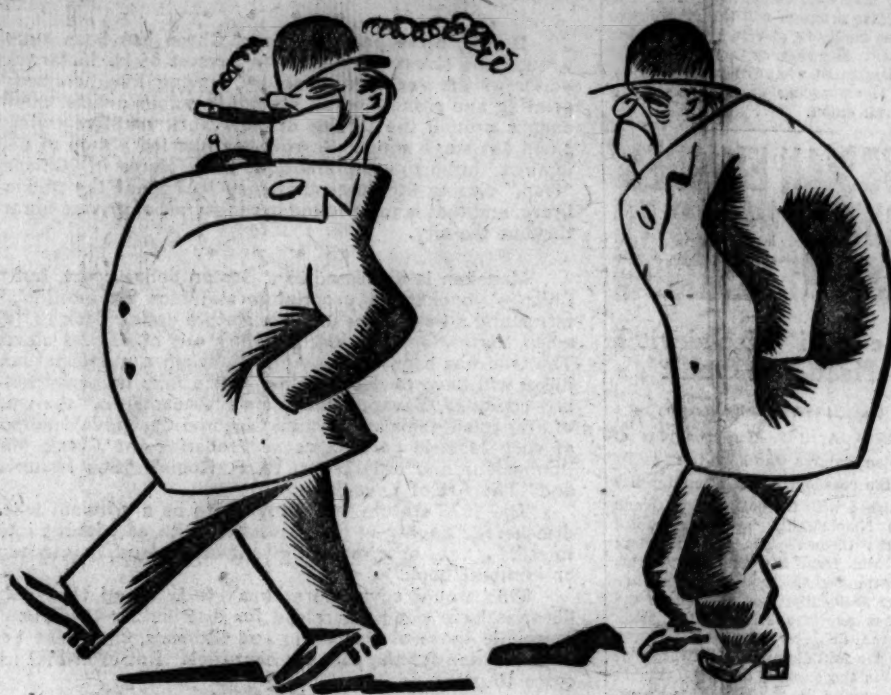
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 8.—There was but one arrest of a fur striker today and that occurred in the Bronx where the worker was, as usual, charged with disorderly conduct for peaceful picketing. He will appear for trial tomorrow.

In Jefferson Market court, all the cases which came up for hearing were postponed until tomorrow morning, including the case of Ray Epstein, who was cut by a Negro scab yesterday when he attempted to speak to him in front of the H. Berger Shop, on West 30th St. The scab used a razor and cut Miss Epstein's hand with it.

Cases Dismissed.
In Brooklyn four fur workers who had been arrested last week on a charge of felonious assault were dismissed when their cases came up in Jersey Ave. court. In Gates Ave. court in Brooklyn where two strikers were arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, the charge was withdrawn when the case came up for hearing.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

THE POOR FISH



Before Elections—

and After.

CONVENTION OF STEEL WORKERS HEARS OF LOSS

Amalgamated Lost 331 Members in Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 8.—The second day of the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers in session here was taken up by the reading of the officers' reports the discussion of which will take place tomorrow. According to the report of the financial secretary, the Amalgamated has lost 331 members during last year. The membership has been reduced from 11,505 to 11,174.

All the officers in their reports show the complete bankruptcy and inability to propose any policies for the organization of the unorganized in industry. The financial secretary advocates in his report the withdrawal of the metal trades department from the A. F. of L. on the grounds that the organization gets no returns from that body.

Tighe's Report.

Mike Tighe in his report admits that the problem of organizing the unorganized is confronting the union but fails to propose any remedies. The policy of these officers seems to be to await the second coming of Christ to save them from their present dilemma and deliver the steel workers to them without any labor on their part.

A resolution calling for the setting up of an organization department and starting a campaign to organize the unorganized has been introduced by Pollansbee Lodge No. 1, W. Virginia. The same lodge is introducing a resolution to establish a free forum in the Official Journal of the organization whereby four pages shall be given to free discussion among the membership.

Secrecy.

The convention policy, or the policy of Mike Tighe and company, is to attempt a bluff of so-called secrecy around its deliberations by keeping out the public altho the official machine gives out a statement to the capitalist press from time to time. The half million of unorganized steel workers in this country will surely not know much about the activity of the

ESTABLISH AIRPLANE ROUTES IN ANCIENT LAND OF NEAR EAST

TEHERAN, Persia, April 8.—The parliament has passed a bill granting a concession to the Junkers company of Germany for the establishment of an airplane route in Persia.

Egyptian Cabinet Is Opposed to Accepting Oil King's \$10,000,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 8.—Owing to opposition encountered in Egypt to the acceptance of a gift of \$10,000,000 offered by him to the Egyptian government for the construction of a new museum in this city and its maintenance, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has authorized his representatives to withdraw the proposal.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 8.—Premier Zawal Pasha has met strong opposition among other members in his cabinet to acceptance of the Rockefeller gift of \$10,000,000 for archeological research and the erection of a museum to house the antiquities unearthed and to replace the present inadequate building. Lord Lloyd, the British high commissioner for Egypt, has been instructed by his government to do what he can to get the offer accepted. M. Lacau, director of antiquities, believes, however, that the proposal will be turned down because of the belief that there are ulterior motives behind the American gift.

International Workers' Aid in Appeal to N. Y. Labor for Passaic Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 8.—The following appeal was issued from the New York office of International Workers' Aid that is conducting relief work for the Passaic strikers:

"What are you doing to help the Passaic strikers in their struggle? Everyday they must eat. Everyday they must wear shoes and clothing on the picket line. Everyday their children must be cared for. Everyday you should do something to help them win. Get shoes, clothing, food and donations and bring them to this office."

"Tell all your friends about the Passaic relief ball Saturday night, April 10 at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. where there will be humorous drawings, tableaux of the picket line, singing and dancing till dawn. Get busy in your own shop and among your friends and see how much you can do!"

New York Council for Protection of Foreign- Born Holds Second Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 8.—The New York council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will hold its second conference on Sunday, April 11, 2 p. m., at Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue.

All trade unions, workers' political bodies and fraternal organizations are urged to send delegates. The conference will take up important questions relative to the extension of its activities, the mass meeting and petition campaign.

The executive committee of the council will meet the same day, 11 a. m., at Central Opera House. Members should not fail to attend.

'WET AND DRY' BATTLE RAGES AT WASHINGTON

U. S. New York Attor- ney Testifies

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The wet and dry hearing continues before a crowded committee room. U. S. District Attorney Buckner of New York City was the witness today. He was being questioned on enforcement.

"So long as the government wants its prosecutor in New York City to enforce police laws, it must give him police courts," remarked Buckner in answer to a question. "That is simple enough."

"Oh, yes, for you," retorted Reed. "But what about the poor devil who would be brought in for drinking a glass of beer and railroaded to jail?" Buckner did not reply.

Many New Jobs.

Buckner also advocated increased wages for dry agents. The courts established by the new judges which he asked would also need new marshals, new clerks and other employees. He would need 100 new deputy marshals alone, he stated. "An agent, now getting \$2,000 a year, cannot live on that salary," said Buckner.

"Enjoyed The Work."
"Why do they want the jobs if they cannot live on them?" asked Reed. "I asked one," Buckner replied, "and he said because he enjoyed the work."
"Some of them make plenty of money on the side, don't they?" asked Reed.
"I don't want to express an opinion," said Buckner.

Won't Tell.
The New York attorney told of how he tried to get men, who were caught selling liquor, to tell to whom they had paid "protection money."

"I promised one man his liberty, if he would tell me to whom he paid \$5,000 protection money," Buckner stated, "and he said if he did he would be bumped off in 24 hours. I couldn't get the information."

\$75,000,000 Cost.
The cost of establishing the new court machinery necessary to enforce prohibition through New York state would be \$75,000,000 a year, Buckner said, if jury trials were continued.
"It will cost \$75,000,000 a year to (Continued on page 2.)"

MINERS' UNION LOCAL PROTESTS AGAINST ANTI-FOREIGN-BORN LAWS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEFFS, O., April 8.—United Mine Workers of America, Local Union No. 2526, adopted a resolution protesting against the Aswell, Johnson, McClintic and other bills now in congress aimed at the foreign-born workers. The resolution points out that these bills would provide a perfect blacklisting system similar to that used by the czars of Russia and would make the conditions of the foreign-born workers worse than that of the old-time chattel slaves.

BOTANY MILLS MAKE \$5,000,000 PROFIT IN 1925

Textile Barons Still Raise Poverty Plea

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 8.—A profit of almost 20 per cent was made by the Botany Mills Consolidated company in 1925, according to their own figures, made public in their annual report.

The mill where the strike began, which has denied a living wage to its employees for years, and imposed a 10 per cent wage cut upon wages so low as to be a scandal to American labor, is able to announce total profits of over \$5,000,000 on a working capital of \$23,000,000.

The Botany Mills Consolidated company was formed to hide profits of almost 100 per cent, existing for the past 7 years, according to a statement of Albert Wolsbord, organizer, who analyzed the annual report of the Botany Mills.

The complete statement is as follows:

"In analyzing the balance sheet of the Botany Consolidated Mills company purporting to give the profits of the company as of 1925 and which appeared in the newspapers yesterday, one finds several startling facts which do not appear on the surface and which to a layman's mind appear very strange."

"It should be borne in mind that the true worth of the company is not \$28 million but after subtracting the 10 million dollar current liability and 10 million dollar bonded indebtedness amounts to \$8 million."

"And we find that with this working capital the company made a total profit of over two million to which must be added the two millions which were given to a German company, \$190,000 which was used in a sinking fund, and \$743,500 used to pay off matured bonds. The total net profit, therefore, after deducting all charges such as rent, taxes, etc., which can be made against it, made by a company with an actual worth of \$23,000,000, is almost \$5,100,000."

"From these figures it appears that in spite of the fact that the company claimed business was not so good last year as in 1924, in spite of the fact that for about 5 months the company was running part time, the Botany Mills Consolidated company was able not only to strengthen its position internationally, but also to make a profit of almost 20 per cent."

"It must be borne in mind that the Botany Mills Consolidated Co. was formed in order to hide the real profits of the Botany Worsteds Mills which had amounted to almost 100 per cent for the past seven years, and had created such a scandal that the new holding company, the Botany Mills Consolidated company, was organized in Delaware to hide the profits and to deceive the public."

"These figures, the figures of the officials of the company themselves, definitely give the lie to any plea of poverty that they may be made by the mills and furnish less reason than ever for the desperate refusal on the part of the mill owners to yield to the just and reasonable demands of the strikers, strikers who got, the bulk of them, from \$12 to \$22 a week."

Open-Shop Coolidge and Davis Greet the "Mission of Treason"

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Pres. Coolidge and secretary of labor Davis have received the London Daily Mail's special party of eight anti-radical trade unionists sent to America to report on the close friendly relations between American employers and employees, and on the high wages paid to American labor.

RIVER DIVIDES FISH EATERS FROM MEAT EATERS IN COLORADO

DENVER, Colo., April 8.—Bishop Tihen of Denver, explained why the Arkansas river was the dividing line which apparently caused Catholics of Pueblo living north of the Arkansas river to eat fish while the ones south of the river can eat meat on Fridays.

Such a dispensation was granted long before the discovery of America to the crusaders invading the holy lands, on the ground that fighting needed meat for its strengthening qualities.

Spain having gained control of this region four centuries ago, used the river as a dividing line. The cat is out of the bag. Religion is controlled by economic necessities.

FASCIST HEAD EMBARKS UPON ROYAL VOYAGE

Broken-Nosed Napoleon Sails for Africa

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FIUMICINO, Italy, April 8.—Premier Mussolini, with his nose bound in surgeon's bandages and looking anything but a Napoleon, embarked on this port today on the battleship Conte di Cavour for a royal trip to Tripoli, the Italian possession on the African coast opposite Sicily. At the Oria a fleet of airplanes and hydroplanes will join the procession and thus surrounded by all the pomp of regal power, the dictator will land at Gaeta, the port of Tripoli.

The journey is part of Mussolini's efforts to revive the imperialistic ambitions of the Italians and to lash their emotions into a fever heat. It is the common opinion he will spring something that will astound the world at his audacity before his return. Just what it is no one knows. It is certain, however, that a number of foreign offices in Europe are watching his actions with a good deal of apprehension.

Expansion—But Where?

Since the trip is connected with his program of territorial expansion for Italy, he is bound to reveal where he expects to get additional colonies for Italy. Any expansion in Africa could be only at the expense of England or France. It is possible that he has an understanding with France, the interests of the two nations are in conflict at many points. Such an alliance would be almost certain to provoke a war with England, for it could cut Great Britain by closing the Mediterranean. France's superior air forces would constitute a defense against England's invasion of the continent. The chief obstacle to such an alliance is, of course, the difficult (Continued on page 2)

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

Tomorrow in The New Magazine

Another Barbusse Story!
Did you read "The Beyond"?
A new and even better story—
'THE CRIER'
BY HENRI BARBUSSE
The Famous French Writer.
Beginning April 10 in the New Saturday Magazine Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.
Don't miss a single installment of this wonderful story appearing for the first time in English!
(Translation by Lydia Gibson)

The First English Translation
of
**"DEMOCRACY AND THE
POPULARIST MOVE-
MENT IN CHINA"**
Written in 1912 by
LENIN
will appear
SATURDAY, APRIL 10, in the
New Magazine Supplement
of THE DAILY WORKER.
Lenin's opinion of Sun Yat
Sen—Lenin's forecast of the
present revolutionary strug-
gle of China!
Don't Miss This Article!
(Translated by Eric Verney)

MAC NIDER GETS INDUSTRY READY FOR NEXT WAR

Manufacturers Listen to Plan

Col. Hanford MacNider, assistant secretary of war and past commander of the American Legion, is in Chicago co-ordinating plans of the war department for "industrial preparedness" with manufacturing and industrial plants of the middle west.

MacNider spoke today at a meeting of mid-west manufacturers. He told them how the war department was operating on a national scale to prepare for the shifting of industries to a war basis on a minute's notice. "We ask that industry make its own arrangements to meet the war-time demands of the nation. It is our duty, however, to take to industrial concerns our requirements that they may give us expert advice."

The colonel assured his listeners that when the United States goes to war, "it will be in self-defense"—forgetting the circumstances under which the United States went to its last war. And without, it seems, paying any attention to the contradiction of the statement he added: "Industrial mobilization is a frank declaration that we want peace and intend to have it."

Officers of the sixth corps army area were to have met with the assistant secretary tonight to discuss in detail plans for the placing of Chicago industries on a war-time basis.

Farmers Will Seek Injunction Against Chicago Health Head

Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen and twenty-one others, including heads of some of the largest milk distributing firms in Chicago, were notified that Attorney Frank McCarthy, counsel for the Milk Producers' Association, will institute contempt proceedings against them in Kane county circuit court. His petition will ask that the Chicago officials and distributors be cited for violation of the injunction issued in Kane county prohibiting interference in milk distribution in Illinois.

Congress Turns Down Reapportionment Bill

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 8.—The house late today overwhelmingly turned down a move to force a reapportionment of congressional representation on the basis of the 1920 census. According to law there should be a reapportionment after every census. The states, however, which would lose representation naturally object.

Couldn't Live on \$18 a Week.
ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Richard Mooney, who lost his arm in a railroad accident 12 years ago, made an unsuccessful attempt to end his life by shooting. "I just could not make ends meet on my salary of \$18 a week," he told hospital attendants.

EXPOSE OF CONDITIONS IN PERU TO APPEAR IN SATURDAY'S DAILY WORKER

The next story exposing the vicious labor conditions in Peru will appear in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

Fascists Line Up with Government Against Workers

MELBOURNE—(FP)—Fascism is steadily gaining headway in Australia. According to statements by its chief organizer, Capt. Hatcher, its members are all supporters of the federal government, while the organization is receiving assistance from the big business elements behind the government. Hatcher is a government employee.

A manifesto recently issued by Hatcher set out that the fascists are a semi-military body, and intend to line up on the side of the government against "extremists and agitators." That the fascists are in league with the government is made clear in an article by William Davies, a British newspaper-owner who recently visited Australia. Davies said that while in Melbourne last October a staunch supporter of the anti-Labor prime minister told him to go right ahead with his anti-labor legislation and that if the prime minister wanted any help against the unions he would have the assistance of a large civilian volunteer force.

AVENTINE LEADER DIES FROM BLOWS OF FASCIST THUGS

Mussolini Gets Rid of Parliamentary Foe

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, April 8.—Prof. Giovanni Amendola, one of the most relentless opponents of Premier Mussolini and fascism in Italy, died at Cannes today, according to the newspaper Le Matin. Death came as the result of injuries suffered six months ago when he was brutally attacked by a gang of fascist hirelings. He was afterwards smuggled out of Italy by friends and taken to Paris. Later he was removed to Cannes.

The death of Amendola, who had at one time been minister for the colonies in the fascist cabinet and served numerous terms as deputy for Salerno, may prove almost as sensational an incident in Italian affairs as was the death of Deputy Matteotti. He is the most distinguished Italian personality to fall before the alleged attacks of political enemies and it is expected here his friends will demand an inquiry by the Italian government to clear up the events leading to his death.

Aventine Opposition Leader.
As leader of the Aventine opposition, Amendola represented the strongest opposition aside from the Communists, the fascist party has had. The attack upon Amendola, which led to his death, is still involved in obscurity and no accurate details have been made known.

Pa. Hodcarriers, White and Black, Form Union

READING, Pa., April 8.—Sixty-seven Reading hodcarriers of various nationalities, including Negro workers, have taken the first steps toward forming a local union. Unorganized hodcarriers here receive 25 to 35 cents an hour less than workers in unionized districts. Business agent Jesse George, plumbers' union, told the hodcarriers he had never seen a more fraternal spirit among such a diverse group of workers.

Strike Stops Wage Cutting.
MELBOURNE, Australian—(FP)—An attempt by the federal government to reduce wages in the munition works at Melbourne by \$1.25 per week ended in failure. The men ceased work immediately and did not resume until the old scale was reintroduced.

PASSAIC STRIKE ENTERS INTO ITS ELEVENTH WEEK

Relief Badly Needed By Textile Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 8.—"The eleventh week finds the workers fully determined to continue their strike until their demands have been granted." With this firm announcement made by Albert Weisbord, the eleventh week of the strike was ushered in. "Refusal by the companies to confer with the workers will find the workers with ample resources to continue the strike with greater vigor," he said further. His statement in full is as follows:

Strike in Eleventh Week.

"The strike of the Passaic textile workers is now in the eleventh week. The eleventh week finds the workers fully determined to continue their strike until their demands have been granted. The demands of the workers are just demands and can be easily granted by the mill companies. Every attempt to intimidate the strikers and to break their ranks has failed. The strike has aroused national interest with the result that public opinion is in full sympathy with the workers. Repeated efforts have been made to mediate the strike. The strikers have welcomed these efforts and have on more than one occasion expressed their willingness to confer with the representatives of the mill companies for a settlement of the controversy.

"The representatives of the mill companies, however, have been obstinate and have stubbornly refused to confer with a committee of the workers.

Teach Bosses Lesson.
"If the representatives of the mill companies will continue to maintain such an attitude, they will learn through sad experience that the workers' ranks will hold firm and that the public sympathy for their cause will increase. The responsibility for the prolongation of the struggle which is especially costly to the community of Passaic, therefore rests upon the representatives of the mill companies.

"Refusal by the companies to confer with the workers will find the workers with ample resources to continue the strike with greater vigor until the representatives of the companies will recognize that only through conferring with the workers can the controversy be ended satisfactorily."

Walkout Began with 2,500.

The Passaic strike began with a walkout of 2,500 workers from the Botany mills. They went on strike to protest the discharge of fellow employees who had dared to suggest to Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson, vice-president of the Botany mill, that a 10 per cent wage cut of starvation wages was unjust. They went on strike to gain a just wage, decent working conditions, pay of time and a half for overtime, a 44-hour week, and the right to have a union. Other workers, desperate from long continued injustice, joined them. As the strike enters the eleventh week, 16,000 workers are striking, picket lines are firmer than ever, the spirit of the strike remains unbroken.

Relief Needed!

Aid from the workers in every quarter continues to swell relief funds so that the tremendous need for more than \$10,000 worth of food alone every week, may be met, and the 2,500 families that are dependent on the general relief may be fed.

The International Workers Aid of Chicago has shipped 2,000 cans of milk, 250 pounds of coffee, 1,600 pounds of oatmeal, 1,000 pounds of rice, and 1,000 pounds of prunes. These staples will be put in storage, together with a carload of sugar and a carload of flour from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and will be distributed to the four relief stores as it is needed.

Other large contributions that have been received recently include the proceeds from the mass meetings held in New York, amounting to \$1,313.66, the Workmen's Circle, New York, \$682.59; Joint Board of Cloak, Suit, and Dressmakers' Union, \$2,899.49; collections thru Eteenpan, Finnish daily paper, \$38.45; Perth Amboy conference, \$46.45.

150 Boys Walk-Out

BAYONNE, N. J.—(FP)—A walkout of 150 boys between 16 and 18 years old demanding a wage increase from 32 to 36c an hour closed the case and can department of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey Bayonne plant.

Convention of Steel Workers Hears of Membership Loss

(Continued from page 1).

Amalgamated Association under these circumstances.

The Progressives.

The problem of the progressive forces in this convention will be especially to break down the complete craft union ideology and outlook which controls the official policy of the organization and take the leadership in a real campaign to organize the unorganized. The progressive group in the association is still permeated too much with a craft outlook itself and with a number of contradictions which naturally tends to weaken its opposition to the machine. Only thru development of a real constructive program will the progressive forces finally be able to overthrow the present bureaucracy and make the Amalgamated what it professes to be, the all-embracing steel workers' industrial union.

RUSSIAN EMIGRES' "DUMA" PLOTS TO RESTORE CZARDOM

Nicolai Nicolaievitch Heads the Outfit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, April 8.—The congress of Russian emigres who hope to re-establish the czardom in their country has adjourned with the selection of Grand Duke Nicolaievitch as their choice for the throne. The announcement sent him from the gathering terms him "the foreordained representative of the national idea as well as the glorious supreme chief of the army and the defender of the fatherland since the first days of our Calvary." It declares the emigres have the utmost confidence in the wisdom of his statesmanship and the ability of his military leadership. "We are firmly convinced," is its conclusion, "that upon the issuance of your appeal all Russians, without exception, will take up unhesitatingly the glorious task of liberating the fatherland."

Nicholas Nicolaievitch, et cetera, is now living in a handsome chateau, with all his wants attended to, near the city. The "valiant" duke did not dare to attend the meeting for fear that some Communist might recognize him and end any hopes he has of becoming a second czar.

Middle Class Mostly.

The "Russian Emigres' Duma," as it has been dubbed, was officially composed of 500 delegates representing the former Russian ruling class and its hirelings. The call for the gathering was sent out a year ago by a temporary organization committee.

The majority of those in attendance were middle-class Russians, tho there were members of Kerevsky's government and a number of former Duma representatives. Many of the delegates were doing some useful work for the first time in their lives. Among this group were tailors, writers, scientists, bartenders, clerks, taxi-drivers and dancers.

Bum Prophet is Chairman.

Professor P. Struve, the chairman of the gathering, is a former liberal. He used to have rather a name in Russia for his liberalism and had some influence during the period when he was an exile abroad. Several months before the 1905 outbreak, however, he discredited himself by running a series of articles proving that a revolt in Russia was impossible under the existing conditions.

He came back to Russia during the revolt and after it had been crushed took part in the political life of the country, becoming a leader in the constitutional democratic party, the "cadets," as they were properly dubbed. He never got beyond that point, tho the capitalist press often refers to him as a Marxian.

Exile Did Some Good.

In his opening address Struve reminded the assembled ex-princes, ex-capitalists, ex-landholders, and ex-generally good-for-nothings that they had all "learned to work" during their exile, tho he did not give the Communists credit for this change. When he declared they would return "poor" to Russia there was no applause.

Some Emigres Back Out.

The congress was dominated, so much by the extreme reactionaries of the former czar's court that men like the former Foreign Minister Miloukoff, Alexander Kerevsky, Victor Tchornof and their followers have for the most part refused to take part.

Mencken's Arrest and Raids on Bookstores Should Arouse Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

EVERY passing day offers some new stinging revelation showing how the straightjacket gang is continually busy trying to clamp the American brain into a common mould.

If it isn't the Rev. J. Frank Chase of the New England Watch and Ward Society, or John Sumner of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, then it is some other self-elected protector of public morals like Dr. Phillip Yarrow, of the Illinois Vigilance Association.

During these past few days, Chase has been running around the streets of Boston in pursuit of H. L. Mencken, editor of the American Mercury, having him arrested for printing and circulating an alleged salacious article, Sumner snoops around the lobbies of New York theaters trying to smell out stage smut. Yarrow has just led a mob of police against hitherto unpretentious book stores in Chicago's "loop," seizing literature that may be had at the public library, and that is to be found in thousands of private libraries throughout the city.

Mencken is dismissed in a Boston police court, but the Chicago bookstore proprietors still face six months' jail terms and a heavy fine under a statute dating back to 1873, when the nation was just crawling out of chattel slavery. The trial has been set for April 23, when a municipal court judge will have to decide if the public may be permitted to buy copies of Giovanni Boccaccio's "Decameron," the works of Francois Rabelais; Giovanni Giacomo Casanova's memoirs of such historic personages as Frederick the Great, Mme. Pompadour and others; Dr. W. F. Robie's "Sex Histories" and "The Art of Love."

The 1873 statute holds anyone to be a criminal who is discovered "having in his possession with or without intent to sell . . . or who shall give away or lend, any indecent or immoral book."

This would cover librarians. It is urged that public libraries have not been raided for distributing these books, especially those of Boccaccio and Rabelais, that have been in circulation for the past ten centuries. But even that may come to pass.

It is very evident that the mass of the people are not stirred by such attacks. The masses saw an espionage act clapped upon the national brain during the war. The masses applauded when workers were sent to prison for alleged violations of this law thru exercising the "rights" of speech, press and assembly.

The so-called anti-sedition laws, adopted in 35 states after the war, wiping out all civil liberties in industrial struggles, aroused some resentment. Labor did rally for a time in support of the Michigan defendants, in the trials of Ruthenberg and Foster, growing out of the Bridgeman raid on the Communist Party convention. But it is very evident that labor's vigilance has been waning. The sedition laws still stand with the endorsement of the United States supreme court. An Anthony Bimba can be brought to trial on a charge of heresy growing out of a speech made to workers. Coal miners can be convicted, as at Zeigler, Ill., for espousing the left wing cause of the workers in their industry. Textile strikers are jailed and gassed at Passaic, New Jersey, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is unchallenged by the millions of organized American workers when he refuses to join in the effort to aid these strikers become an integral part of the American labor movement. All these outrages pass unheeded.

The cases of Mencken and the Chicago bookstores are interesting in that they reveal the extreme petty tyrannies that a docile public opinion will endure.

They emphasize the need of a class organization, like the International Labor Defense, to take up labor's defense in all of its struggles. Labor must realize that every successful aggression on the part of the ruling class, thru any of its satellites, is a weakening of the workers' position. "The public" may cower and crawl before every kick and cuff. The working class must stand and fight.

Big "Wet and Dry" Battle Continues to Rage in Washington

(Continued from page 1.)

enforce the law in New York state if you don't abolish jury trials," he said—"But what is \$75,000,000. It is mere carfare compared to the profits and volume of business done by the bootlegging industry."

Suggests Stone Wall.

Senator Reed, (D) of Missouri, asked if Buckner were advocating mandatory jail sentences, but Buckner said no.

"What do you want?" asked Reed. "More judges, better court machinery and more agents," said Buckner. "You want more jails, too?" observed Senator Harrelld. (R) of Oklahoma.

"Yes."

"Why not just put a stone wall around the country?" asked Reed while the crowd roared. "Do you think you could find enough men to guard that wall?"

Buckner only smiled. When he finished, the committee ad-

Journal until tomorrow.

60,000,000 Gallons Here.

"The inefficiency of the industrial alcohol service which lets 60,000,000 gallons of alcohol slip into the bootleg trade annually has done as much as the coast guard service to halt smuggling of foreign liquors into the United States," Buckner told an amazed audience which jammed the senate judiciary committee's public hearings.

Buckner said one carload of bootleg alcohol already has been seized at the Canadian border. It was sent by American bootleggers to Canadian bootleggers to defraud the Canadian government of its tax.

Watered Stock.

Bootleggers use one gallon of alcohol to make three gallons of whiskey. "At \$5 a quart for bootleg whiskey—" Buckner said, "I find that \$3,000,000,000 is the gross business involved in the diversion of 30,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol to the bootleg trade."

There is a trace of poison in 98 1/2 per cent of all the bootleg liquor seized in New York, Buckner stated.

INJUNCTIONS FAIL TO BREAK NEWARK STRIKE

Greek Priest Acts as Scab Herder

NEWARK, N. J., April 8.—The six injunctions have been granted so far to the Hellenic-American Restaurant Owners Association of New Jersey in an attempt to crush the strike of the waiters organized in the Greek Workers Club, the strike enters its third week with an increased determination on the part of the strikers to win all their demands.

The Greek restaurant workers started an organization campaign about two months ago. They succeeded in organizing about 300 workers. They organized independently but, before going on strike they joined the American Federation of Labor union for restaurant workers.

Waiters Make Mild Demands.
The striking waiters demand a 10 hour day, 6 day week and the recognition of their union. These demands of the Greek waiters were called "radical" by the restaurant owners and the owners began to rave that the strike was caused and engineered by "outsiders" and "bolsheviks." Large ads have been published by the restaurant bosses in the capitalist press attacking the striking workers.

Priest Aids Bosses.
The Greek priest Spyridakis of Newark has been appointed as chief "strikebreaker" by the Hellenic-American Restaurant Owners' Association. They held a meeting in the Greek church laying plans for crushing the strike of the waiters.

The Greek workers in general and the restaurant workers in particular are furious against this action of the priest, who undertook to break their strike. This resentment has increased since they saw him accompanying a strike-breaker to the Lincoln restaurant. They went in together thru the front door pushing thru the "pick-et line."

Greek workers are asking, "What business has a priest to interfere with a strike?"

Mussolini, Head of Fascism, Embarks on Imperialist Voyage

(Continued from Page 1)

financial situation of both France and Italy.

Wreck Opposition Press.

ROME, April 8.—Fascist rioters have wrecked the offices of the local opposition press. The buildings of La Voce Repubblicana, a republican daily; Il Risorgimento, organ of the constitutionalists, and Il Mondo, an anti-fascist paper, were invaded and the machinery broken. All employees and others connected with the papers were driven out and beaten up by the mobs.

Beat Up Modigliani.

NAPLES, April 8.—Modigliani, the lawyer for Matteotti's widow, was seriously beaten up by a gang of fascist hoodlums last night. Crashed crowds of fascists paraded up and down the streets of the city, searching for victims. The reign of terror still exists.

Civil War in Italy.

PALERMO, Sicily, April 8.—Open warfare has broken out between the fascists and anti-fascists on this island. A number of casualties have been sustained on both sides.

Temporarily Insane.

LONDON, April 8.—Friends of Miss Gibson, who shot Premier Mussolini, expect that she will be held to be temporarily insane and that the dictator himself will order that she be delivered into the custody of friends who will guarantee that she does not return to Italy.

Miss Gibson is a convert to the Catholic church and has spent most of her time in the last year in prayer. Her sister believes the act was committed in a moment of mental unbalance.

Malvy Resigns from Briand French Cabinet

PARIS, April 8.—Minister of the Interior Malvy has resigned. It was announced semi-officially this afternoon. M. Durand, minister of agriculture, may succeed him.

The extreme right in parliament has been bitterly opposed to Malvy's presence in the government, as he was convicted during the World War, along with Caliaux, of dealing with the enemy.

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MINE STRIKERS USE SONGS TO STOP SCABBING

Injunction Forbids Them to Picket Mine

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.
SAGAMORE, Pa.—(FP)—The Presbyterian choir of Sagamore, a strike town in Armstrong county north by east of Pittsburgh is welcoming spring and the early morning sunrise. All through the long winter the chorus of 20 singers has been assembling in the snow and darkness on the land the miners' union leased above the road. The strikebreakers must take this road on their way to the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Co. mine, which is attempting to operate on the 1917 scale basis in violation of the 3-year contract signed in 1924.

The choir is made up of striking coal diggers and their wives and daughters, with several school teachers assisting. They began singing to the scabs when the Kitzmanning court issued an injunction forbidding picketing. They have sung scores of scab songs in the course of the 6-month strike.

Strikebreakers Leave Town.
Last Monday three more carloads of the invaders left town. They couldn't face the singers any more. I used to watch the strikebreakers passing shamelessly, starting at the frozen road before them, as the choir sang at them:

Oh stranger, why did you come here,
And take our homes and bread away;
Oh won't you quit your work today,
And join us now, we pray.

So begins one of the songs composed by Clara Johnson, a public school teacher, and Mrs. Arthur Cook, a striker's wife and choir singer. The chorus rings on:

Won't you join us? Won't you join us?
In fighting for our rights today;
We're going to win, we know we will,
So join us now, we pray

the voices pealing down the narrow road that leads past the singers from the company tenements to the mine mouth.

Negro Workers Refuse to Scab.

Only a few strikebreakers are brown. These usually come from the farms of Armstrong county. In this part of Pennsylvania there is a wall between the farmer and the industrial worker. But the imported strikebreakers are quicker to sense the shame of their position. This is especially true of those whose skins are dark, and who were imported without having been informed of the strike. The first morning to work the strike message comes with the choir's voices. They get the entreaty of mothers dispossessed from the homes they are now occupying. And the strikebreaker will work a few days, sometimes a few weeks, till he is able to pay his way out and say goodbye. Then the operator fetches in more to go through the same experience. But the company has never got enough to work more than one of the four mines and that on a reduced basis.

Police Arrest Singer.

One morning last January state police and guards raided the choir line and took a group before the justice of the peace, who fined them \$5 each. The union paid the fines and the singing appeals go on.

In the early morning they raise their voices in the last triumphant stanza of the Oh Stranger song:

In union there is strength and might,
So why oppose a cause that's right?

New Painters' Scale

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—A 5-day week and a weekly scale of \$55 feature a new working agreement proposed by the 2500 union painters of St. Louis. The present rate is \$1.30 an hour with a 44-hour week. The unionists hope to spread employment for their members by shortening the working week.

Asbestos workers demand an hourly increase of 17½ cents over the present scale of \$1.25 an hour.

SELECT MORGAN AGENT TO REPRESENT AMERICA AT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, April 8.—David F. Houston of New York, former secretary of agriculture and now president of the Bell Telephone Securities company, has accepted the invitation of the league of nations to act as American delegate to a preparatory commission on world economics. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company, had been invited to act, but was unable to accept. Young was one of the drafters of the Dawes plan.

With Houston as the American delegate to a conference the real object of which is to stabilize the capitalist system by attempting to reconcile its international conflicts, the house of Pierpont Morgan again emphasizes its position as the financial czar of the whole world. The General Electric company and the Bell Telephone Securities company are dominated by the Morgan interests.

Politicians and Trade Unionists Contend for Labor Party Mastery

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY—(FP)—The annual conference of the Australian Labor party will be a bitter fight between the parliamentary wing and the trade unionists for control of the executive, which directs the movement between conferences. Three years ago the politicians secured control by the cry that the movement had been fouled by a coterie of crooks. They entered upon a campaign of expelling Communists and others.

It wasn't long before the workers saw that the movement was more corrupt than ever. Last year, when the opposition to the politicians was particularly strong, they refused to hold the usual conference.

This year the unionists have issued a manifesto to the unions affiliated with the Australian Labor party, pointing out the rottenness of the present political control. At an industrialist conference in Sydney Feb. 20 attended by delegates of most of the unions steps were taken to regain control of the labor movement.

At the coming conference the unionists should win. If this happens labor will develop along left-wing lines.

Anti-Strike Bill Now Law in Australia

MELBOURNE—(FP)—The crimes bill, which seeks to outlaw striking unionists and revolutionary organizations, has become law in Australia. Under this measure the Communist party is classified as an unlawful association and can be suppressed at any time, while members of the party not born in Australia can be jailed and deported. Those born in Australia can be jailed. The bill also declares certain strikes to be illegal and makes unionists on strike subject to the same treatment as members of the Communist party. Even Britishers can be deported under this law.

It is certain that threats of jail and deportation will not deter the workers from strike. At a largely attended conference of industrial unions, held at Sydney Feb. 20, it was decided to resist the crimes bill, particularly those clauses outlawing the Communists and unionists on strike. It was also decided to get in touch with industrial bodies in the other Australian states to institute continent-wide opposition to the measure.

Two Hundred Mutiny
in Argentine Prison

BUNEO ARES, Argentine, April 7.—Two hundred prisoners mutinied in the detention section of police headquarters. More than two score were severely beaten by the police.

COAL OPERATORS BREAK CONTRACT WITH U. M. W. A.

Barons Lock Out Miners; Seek to Cut Wages

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—(FP)—The miners' union is having a fight for life in the 14 soft coal producing counties of central Pennsylvania, where the bituminous fields begin. Here in Dist. 2, United Mine Workers, several of the larger operators, employing a good minority of the coal diggers in this part of the state, have broken their contracts with the union they dealt with many years and are attempting to run on the low 1917 wage scale, without checkweighmen or other union safeguards.

The contracts calling for current wages and continued union recognition for a 3-year period went in effect April 1, 1924, but it appears that these operators never intended keeping them beyond the time they needed to prepare for a fight with the union. While the ink was still drying on the contracts plans to break them were under way.

Move to Break Contract

R. M. Clark, chief operator in the district, gave the game away April 2, 1924, the day after the treaty began to operate. Clark, now fighting the union with injunctions, threats and evasions, was doubly committed to the pact. He had signed as president of the Assoc. of Bituminous Coal Operators of the largest operating concern in the northern part of that district, the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co., a subsidiary of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co., that taps some of the richest Pennsylvania deposits. April 2 he issued a statement seeking to undermine public confidence in the agreement. April 19 he followed with an urgent demand that the union modify the rates to suit what he called economic conditions.

Brophy's Lame Arguments

Pres. John Brophy of the district union, seeing the drift of policy, replied with spirit that the agreement must be kept, that the operators had entered into it with eyes open. Brophy met the wage reduction argument by showing that a cut in the union funds would lead to further cuts by nonunion competitors to the south. He emphasized that the ills of this overdeveloped industry were due to more fundamental causes than could be solved by reducing standards.

As the year lengthened Clark and his association secretary, Charles O'Neill, a former miners' district union vice president, continued their propaganda for modification of the contract through the columns of the little employer newspapers in Clearfield, DuBois, Philipsburg, Pottsville, etc., and other central Pennsylvania cities. Their lead was followed. The climax came when the Pittsburgh & Rochester shut down all its operations in Jefferson and Indiana counties, throwing several thousand miners out of work, and announcing they would not reopen at the union scale.

Lockout Miners.

When the union operator decides to break away he begins with a lockout. After the miners have starved for several months he gets a few signatures to a back-to-work petition from straw bosses and company men and attempts to resume operations, saying that he is responding to a demand from the strikers. When a strike follows he charges that intimidation is preventing his loyal workers from pursuing their own pleasure and he gets an injunction.

Uses Dummy Corporation

That is what Clark did early in 1925. He varied the program a little by leasing the mines to a dummy concern, the Jefferson & Indiana Coal Co. This company, it was said, had not signed the Jacksonville agreement and was not bound by its terms. The two companies were really the same, Clark being vice-president of the leasing concern.

Similar dummy leasing was practiced by other concerns, but the union is carrying the fight to the parent companies and refuses to surrender to paper evasions.

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Aristocratic Evanston Apartment District Is Crowded Like the Slums

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EVANSTON, Ill., April 8.—Apartment house neighborhoods here are becoming more crowded than tenement districts, was the charge today of the zoning commission, which proposed an amendment to the building law permitting only 50 families to the acre instead of 75 at the present.

Under the present law, 1,500 people may be packed into one city block, the commission, under Albert B. Andrews, charged. The proposed amendment is aimed particularly at speculative apartment builders who are taking advantage of the old law by erecting apartment buildings with only three foot yards in front and only five foot yards in the rear.

The city council is expected to act on the proposal within the next fortnight.

Italy Increases Navy in Preparation for War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 8.—Italy, in spite of its poverty, is headed under the fascist regime for participation in the armament struggle. In accordance with Mussolini's ambitious scheme for restoring the country as a great power, there are being constructed at Leghorn for the navy two light cruisers displacing 10,000 tons each, the limit in size allowable by the Washington conference of 1922.

Twelve submarines are being built, of 1,400 tons each. These will have a speed under water of ten miles an hour and on the surface, of 18½ miles an hour. Four destroyers with a speed of thirty-five miles per hour are under way at Naples and Genoa, respectively. Eight others, with a speed of 35 miles an hour, are being built at Odero and Genoa.

Getting Ready for Coup.

Inasmuch as Mussolini aims particularly to establish Italy's power in the Mediterranean, these additions to her navy are significant. Along with the fascist reorganization and strengthening of the army, it means that the dictator is getting ready for a spectacular coup of some kind.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 7/8; cable 4.86 1/4; France, franc, demand, 3.48; cable, 3.48 1/2; Belgium, franc, demand, 3.86; cable, 3.86 1/2; Italy, lira, demand, 4.02 1/2; cable, 4.02 3/8; Sweden, krona, demand, 26.78; cable, 26.81; Norway, krona, demand, 21.45; cable, 21.47; Denmark, krona, demand, 26.17; cable, 26.19; Shanghai, tael, demand, 72.37 1/2.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

8,488 OUT OF EVANSTON'S 20,000 VOTERS TAKE PART IN ALDERMANIC ELECTION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Out of Evanston's normal vote of 20,000 only 8,488 turned out to cast their ballots to re-elect five aldermen and seat two new ones. Thirty-five per cent of the votes were cast by women.

Mexican General Opens Fight for Presidency

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, April 8.—General Arnulfo Gomez is today regarded as the leader of a campaign to prevent General Obregon from becoming a candidate for a second term as president.

In a speech at Vera Cruz yesterday he declared, "our constitution is above everything and everybody." It is understood he will oppose Obregon's candidacy on grounds that the constitution prohibits re-election. Gomez is a well-known general and has been classed as a liberal.

Brewery Workers Win 44-Hour Work Week

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—The 44-hour week for practically all brewery workers in Milwaukee is won by the new agreement effective April 1, signed with all but one of the breweries by the Brewery Workers' International Union. About 700 workers are benefited. Two small groups continue to work 48 hours, but receive \$3 a week increase as compensation, and several groups of underpaid workers on the 44-hour week get a raise of \$1.50 a week.

Indications are that the breweries in Milwaukee will expand forces by about 300 men this summer.

Mergers Continue to Increase in Canada

MONTREAL—(FP)—In Canada nearly everything is being put into mergers or trusts. Even three leading religious denominations have amalgamated, with a consolidated creed.

Among the latest mergers is the Canadian Steamship Lines, the Great Lakes Navigation Co. and the George Hall Coal & Shipping Co. This brings under one head 119 steamers (mostly lake and St. Lawrence and some ocean boats), several ship building plants and a grain elevator. The merger will control nearly half the Canadian boats in the lake grain trade and practically all the boats employed in the St. Lawrence passenger trade.

The Ontario Grocers Assn. proposes a national conference to standardize prices and profits.

\$12.85 Missouri Girl's Wage.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—While \$15.20 a week is the least upon which a working girl can maintain herself, the average wage of working girls in Missouri is \$12.85. A remedy would be a minimum wage law for women. These are the findings of Dr. George B. Mangold, St. Louis church federation. Standards in the candy industries are especially bad, he says.

Worker Ends Life.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—In arrears with his life insurance premiums, out of employment and without funds, William Harrison of St. Louis attempted suicide by inhaling gas, that his wife might collect \$1,000 insurance. He is in the city hospital.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop

SMALL SEEKS ELECTION OF WM. STRATTON

Chicago Flooded With Governor's Appeals

Governor Len Small is flooding Chicago and Illinois cities with appeals urging voters to cast their ballots for William J. Stratton for state treasurer. The appeals are sent on the embossed stationery of the governor's office and claims are being made in his opponent's camp that state funds are being used to pay workers for addressing envelopes and stamps are being bought at the expense of the state. Charges are also made that supporters of Len Small and his colleague, Stratton, are "sandbagging" Illinois banks for "donations."

Stratton was one of those that were active in the defense of Small when he was being tried for making away with several million dollars of the state funds. Along with Small's letter there is an indorsement from one of the downstate banks and also the indorsement of the Lake County Central Labor Union.

Omer N. Custer, the present state treasurer, has entered the campaign with the charge that Small is attempting to "sandbag" bankers into supporting Stratton, and defeating Garrett D. Kinney, a defeated Peoria banker and is the "harmony" candidate of the anti-Small and lukewarm Small supporters in the republican party.

"And what do I find?" declared Custer in his statement. "Every rabbit shepherd on the state game warden's payroll has a list of the banks and is running around making all sorts of promises of what will be done with state money if Stratton is elected."

"Bankers who refuse to support Stratton can expect immediate withdrawal of state deposits from their banks if Stratton is nominated and elected."

Anthracite Breaker Boy Injured.

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—A 16-year-old breaker boy at Old Forge colliery of Pennsylvania Coal company fell into conveying machinery and fractured his left arm badly. A fellow worker saved the boy from more serious injury by pulling the belt from the pulley quickly.

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By Max Shachtman

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The Condition of the Chief Parties of the Comintern

Zinoviev continued his speech on the political report of the enlarged executive of the Comintern, sixteenth session:

(Continued from last issue.)

IN Germany at the present time the fourth trial of arms after 1919, 1921 and 1923 is slowly being prepared. In all these episodes the question of the relations of the party to the masses was the center point. In 1919 the masses were ready to enter the fight, but the party did not exist. In 1921 the party existed, but it estimated the temper of the masses incorrectly; in 1923 the situation was objectively revolutionary, but the party had won many new social-democratic elements but had not yet assimilated them so that it was not master of the situation. At the present time the objective situation for the German party is favorable and becoming more favorable, and it will become still more favorable if the party adopts a really correct tactic.

The "Bergwerkseitung," a large capitalist organ, recognizes the danger of the Communist trade union work and declares that Moscow is working well. I am of the opinion that we are not yet working well enough, but it is nevertheless a great success when the bourgeoisie begins to feel that the party is bringing the advance guard and the masses together.

German Left Errors

THE worst mistake of the so-called German left did not consist so much in the individual errors, but in the fact that it opposed the whole line of the Comintern with a line of its own. The essence of this was that Russian Bolshevism was not applicable to western Europe in the question of the trade unions, the peasant question and the national question. The dominance of the German left in the party represents the only case where a leadership got control of a party against the will of the Comintern. The executive is accused of having permitted this. But the Comintern was forced to agree for the simple reason that all honest working-class elements stood behind the left-central committee out of bitterness against the Brandler central committee.

Right Bankruptcy

THIS was neither the result of the strength of the left nor the weakness of the executive, but simply the bankruptcy of the right. The speaker quoted from important documents to prove that the executive did not still and tolerate the mistakes of the so-called left central committee without doing anything. Before Frankfurt I wrote Maslov that the incorrect attitude and the neglect of the trade union question would be the death of the German party and that the rejection of the united front tactic would force the executive to action. In Frankfurt Maslov and Ruth Fischer hardly wanted to negotiate with the representative of the E. C. C. I. and demanded the withdrawal of the letter. I wrote Thaelmann and Schlecht that the total of the ultra-left errors was nothing more nor less than the standpoint of the K. A. P. (Kommunistische Arbeiter Partei—Communist Workers Party), an ultra-left split off from the K. P. D. (Communistische Partei Deutschlands—Communist Party of Germany, with strong syndicalist tendencies).

The ultra-left standpoint is the neglect of the trade unions, the neglect of the building up of the party, the rejection of the united front tactic, a menshevik attitude towards the soviet union and a struggle against the Comintern. I demanded an energetic and open struggle against the liquidatory tendencies of the left. Thaelmann and many other comrades committed many mistakes, together with the left central committee, but they did not even dream of taking part in the fight against the Comintern. At the time we wrote: "We have always drawn a distinction between two groupings inside the left wing of the Communist Party of Germany. One of these groups represents excellent revolutionary workers devoted to the cause of the working class, upon whom the hopes of Communism in Germany rest. The other group represents the leaders of the intelligentsia... amongst them are... extremely immature elements, without any Marxist training, without any serious revolutionary traditions, with a tendency towards empty revolutionary phraseology which can cause the German Communist movement very great damage."

E. C. C. I. Position

WE also put forward two possibilities: "either the Communist Party of Germany will overcome the opportunist deviations and march to the realization of its revolutionary aims" or "the left wing leaders will interpret the victory of the left only from the point of view of fractional strategy." In this case a severe conflict between the Communist Party of Germany and the Comintern must ensue.

We fought in particular very strongly the standpoint not only of the left, but also of very many right and center comrades, that we could suddenly build up new organizations in place of the old trade unions. If the E. C. C. I. had not interfered energetically...

Reckoning with Defeats.

"DESPITE the correct line of Marx and Engels, they nevertheless suffered the bloody defeat of the Paris Commune. Successes and defeats give way to one another. Naturally, everything in our ranks is not ideal; we have made great mistakes, but he who fights must reckon with defeats as well as victories. The tactic of the united front is a correct tactic, but nevertheless it carries dangers with it. We must never forget these dangers and wherever right dangers show themselves we must fight against them. The contention that rights and ultra-lefts are twin brothers will be true for a long time to come."—From the speech of Comrade Zinoviev on the political report to the enlarged sessions of the Comintern Executive printed herewith.

cally and strongly the left leaders would have continued in their incorrect trade union policy. They believed that if they adopted the trade union decision into the resolution they could thereby make concessions to us but at the same time they could work differently in practice. This caused the bankruptcy of the so-called left leaders. Ruth Fischer has said that the biggest mistake after Frankfurt was that the ultra-lefts had not been fought with sufficient energy. That would, however, have been a very difficult struggle for Ruth Fischer, because this struggle would have been a struggle against herself. In Frankfurt the ultra-lefts on the one side and Ruth Fischer and Maslov on the other were united. Ruth Fischer confesses that her policy in the question of the united front, in the trade union question, etc., was incorrect. Where was her policy correct? Yes, because in no other way could the executive save the German Communist Party from a split. It was compelled to accept the Ruth Fischer-Maslov central committee, otherwise three parties might have stood in the place where there was only one. After the bankruptcy of Brandlerism this was the only way to save the unity of the party. The lesson of German party history consists in the fact that any attempt to place some other line opposed to the Leninist Comintern line inevitably suffers bankruptcy.

The left attempted to work out a line of their own in the trade union question and in the tactic of the united front. They attempted to correct Leninism from the left, and in this they inevitably suffered bankruptcy because both right and left of Leninism there is only anti-Communism. The bankruptcy of this singular attempt of the German left proves not only that Leninism is applicable to western Europe, but also that it is the only possible strategy and tactic possible.

Three Ultra-Left Tendencies

THERE are three ultra-left tendencies in Germany. We will wait and see how they work together with the central committee, what help they give the central committee in its work, whether they prove the honesty of their declarations in their deeds.

Scholem was insulted when we characterized the intellectuals in the ultra-left as petty-bourgeois gone mad. Isn't Katz a petty-bourgeois gone mad? Katz was a petty-bourgeois gone mad when the bubble burst a bad smell remained.

Apparently Korsch is going to do the same that Katz has done. We declare that any workers who follow Korsch are lost for the proletarian revolution and we warn them that they are in danger of slipping from the camp of the revolution over to the camp of the counter-revolution.

Our attitude towards the ultra-left by no means indicates that we want to restore the rights. When Ernst Meyer declares that the present central committee is pursuing his policy then the central committee must be careful. The central committee will be careful. We must have the new leadership in the Communist Party of Germany and at the present time it is there. The speaker is of the opinion that 80 to 90 per cent of the party membership is left, 2 to 5 per cent right and 10 per cent ultra-left.

With the support of the E. C. C. I. the present central committee will continue to pursue the correct policy. We wish to hold no one in banishment. Support for the central committee must not be proved in words, but in deeds. This refers to both sides, to the former ultra-lefts as well as to the former rights.

French Situation Stagnate

IN France the situation is becoming more intense, a symptom of this is the fall of Briand, and it would be fatal not to recognize this. It would be a mistake to shout continually: "Fascism is coming; fascism is here!" because this makes the masses somewhat indifferent to the real danger of fascism. The crisis in France is more serious than most people think, and the French right does not recognize this.

During the sessions of the enlarged E. C. C. I. the French right sent four scandalous declarations and the speech of Engler in the commission was not loyal. Souvarine is preparing a great campaign and the right is leading an offensive. It is clear that the French right represents the beginnings of a new Souvarine anti-bolshevik party. This party will burst like a soap bubble. Souvarine sometimes attacks the Communists to an extent

that Levi plus Frossard plus Hoeglund plus Bubnik altogether never did. It is our task to cut out this cancer.

The Correct Line in France

THE right is social-democratic in the question of Morocco, the united front tactic, the trade union question and the organizational question. In this, however, we must do our utmost to win the workers who stand behind the right. The right group can only be effectively fought by a united central committee. For this reason a clear line must be worked out in the trade union question. We may not support the syndicalist elements, who wish to nullify the influence of the party upon the trade unions. It would, however, be a mistake to continually stress the leading role of the party in the trade unions. A correct Bolshevist line is necessary. In the last enlarged executive session of the Communist Party of France Berlioz mentioned that many comrades in the committees of the revolutionary unions said "we have already taken enough trouble with the question of trade union attitude." This is a very dangerous attitude.

The chief tasks presented by the French situation are: (1) the working out of a clear analysis of the situation, recording the intensification of the situation; (2) the formulation of a clear line in the trade union question; (3) the creation of a united leadership with the inclusion of Cachin. After this the central committee should deliver a firm blow at the rights.

Czecho-Slovak Crisis

THE situation of the Czecho-Slovakian party in the present economic crisis in Czecho-Slovakia is favorable now that the party has passed the crisis of recent years. The Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia can serve as an example of how to fight the dangers from the right and the Communist Party of Italy as a similar example with regard to the dangers from the left.

Nevertheless, the dangers are still glowing under the ashes, as was shown by the letter of Hula and Vaneek to the E. C. C. I. We hope that the party leadership will succeed in quenching this glow also, but without cutting off any heads.

Left and Right in Norway

DURING our sessions a report came from Norway, according to which the Communist leader Sundby gave an interview in which he declared that the liquidation of the Norwegian Communist Party was possible in the interests of unity.

In my speech I spoke of the dangers from the left in Norway, but the case of Sundby shows once again that the dangers from left and right usually go in harness. We hope that the Communist Party will liquidate those people themselves who speak of the liquidation of the party.

China

THE situation of the Chinese people's armies is becoming worse for the moment. The imperialists are counting with joy upon their total destruction.

We believe, however, in a recovery. Should, however, their position become still worse, the situation will still remain intense. The decisions of the Orient commission will be of the greatest significance.

British Crisis Approaches

THE situation of the British miners will become acute in the next few days. In this connection we shall have to struggle not only against the right leaders, but also against the confused "left" leaders, who are afraid of the fight.

The struggle of the miners is the beginning of a whole wave of social struggle in Great Britain. We hope that the Communist Party of Great Britain will be successful in finding the correct revolutionary way in this struggle.

Program of Action

THE question of the program of action has made no progress. The enlarged E. C. C. I. must instruct the executive to work out this program together with the representatives of the sections, to last for a whole period.

The enlarged E. C. C. I. will make it possible to extend the policy of the

united front. It will make it possible to introduce democracy into our own ranks and to carry out a normalization. The iron discipline will remain, but we must nevertheless grasp the fact that our previous practice was based upon the near proximity of the civil war. For this reason we need other forms of discipline and centralism, a freer air, not for the degenerate elements, but for the honest Communists. We must reject any revision of fundamental questions. Souvarine says that the first four congresses were correct, but the fifth incorrect. We stand, however, upon the basis of all four congresses and one may not play one of them out against the other.

Right and Ultra-Left Twin-Brothers

ZETKIN was not quite right when she said that our line was incorrect and quoted the defeats in Estonia, Germany and Bulgaria to prove this. Despite the correct line of Marx and Engels, they nevertheless suffered the bloody defeat of the Paris Commune. Successes and defeats give way to one another. Naturally, everything in our ranks is not ideal; we have made great mistakes, but he who fights must reckon with defeats as well as victories.

The tactic of the united front is a correct tactic, but nevertheless it carries dangers with it. We must never forget these dangers and wherever right dangers show themselves we must fight against them. The contention that the rights and the ultra-lefts are twin brothers will be true for a long time to come.

Liquidate Errors

THE most important question of these sessions is not who is defeated and who victorious, but the question of correctly liquidating the errors. It is not pleasant to undertake operations against the German ultra-left and against the French right. Souvarine is of course lost, but there are honest worker elements whom we must save.

We must not budge a hair's breadth from our principles, but the internal regime of some of our parties must be altered. The decision of the fourteenth party congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, according to which the parties must show more initiative, and support

themselves more upon their own experience must meet with a great response. There must be more independence in the choice of leaders. Naturally we do not need such leaders who have to be changed every six months. Where it is absolutely necessary the executive must, of course, intervene, but more initiative, naturally under the control of the executive will do no harm. The problem of the leadership is one of the most important problems of the proletarian revolution. It is difficult to discover the correct leadership, but in some parties it exists already.

Great Britain and U. S. in Foreground

THE sessions have already proved that the prophecies of the social-democratic and bourgeois press about the "collapse of the Communist International" are incorrect. Difficulties and differences exist, it is true, at the present time in the French section, and to a certain extent in the German section also. We will overcome them; in Germany they are even already partly overcome now.

The successes with which we have met are not unimportant, not temporary, but great and important. This is in accordance with the whole situation, which is becoming ever more radical. The political analysis of the theses complemented by the commission are correct and accurate.

We studied almost all countries and placed Great Britain and America in the foreground.

The slogan of the "United States of Social Europe!" must be conducted with the Communist attitude in general. The social-democratic press declares that our aim is merely a united states of Europe. Our slogan is naturally: proletarian social states of Europe, and we know that Europe alone is not decisive. We have a point of support in the Orient and we are at the same time studying the American situation, where the relation of forces is still unfavorable for us, but will certainly change.

In the American situation we have adopted a decision which we hope will satisfy all comrades. I accept the theses of the political commission with a good conscience, as we have done our best in the present complicated situation to find the further way for the organization of the Communist Parties for further struggles against the bourgeoisie. (Storms of applause.)

BOSTON TO SEND DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON TO PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-ALIEN LAWS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Delegates will be sent to Washington by 64 labor and fraternal organizations, to protest against the passage of the bills calling for the registration, fingerprinting and photographing of non-citizens. This was the decision of a conference called by the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born at the American House.

Professor Harry W. L. Dana, of the Boston Trade Union College, was the chief speaker at the conference. He characterized the legislation as anti-foreigner and "anti-labor." He hailed the conference as a forward step in so far as it showed the ability of labor to co-operate politically and looked forward to the time when labor would have its own political party to fight such vicious legislation.

Dana went back into American history to show that "foreigners have discovered America, foreigners have settled it and foreigners have built it up." The Declaration of Independence which was signed 150 years ago was a "foreign document" declared Dana, "made up of the composite views of the leading foreign philosophers of the time." He analyzed the bills showing what a complete system of espionage would be established if they were passed.

Efforts will be made to induce the Central Labor Union of Boston and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to take action on this legislation.

BROCKTON FORMS COUNCIL TO FIGHT ANTI-FOREIGN-BORN LEGISLATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROCKTON, Mass., April 8.—Steps have been taken in Brockton to form a Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born. A meeting was called by Branch No. 3, Independent Workmen's Circle to protest against the Aswell, McClintic and other bills of a similar nature before congress.

At this preliminary conference the six organizations represented were: Branch No. 3, Independent Workmen's Circle, Branch No. 715, Arbeiter Ring, Italian Loggia Guri, American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, International Labor Defense and the Workers (Communist) Party.

A. I. Task of the Independent Workmen's Circle, called the meeting to order and Joseph Kline was elected permanent secretary. The delegates discussed the various aspects of the menacing and labor-baiting bills. The secretary was instructed to prepare a letter calling for a larger conference. These letters will be sent to labor and fraternal organizations asking for their participation in a conference to be held April 15.

It is certain that this call will meet with enthusiastic response as great interest has been aroused over this matter. A delegate to the Boston council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born was elected.

The Brockton council plans to hold a series of mass meetings. It is also planned to circulate the community for names petitioning the district congressman to vote against the proposed legislation.

SEND IN A SUB!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

YIPSEL CITY COMMITTEE REJECTS PARTICIPATION IN YOUNG WORKER CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK

Y. W. L. Representatives Put Question of Unity to the Fore. Refusal to Help in Young Workers' Struggles is Bound to be Looked Upon with Disfavor by Rank and File Yipsels and Working Youth.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Young Peoples Socialist League again for the third time rejected the proposal of the Young Workers' League to join the arrangements committee for the youth conference which is to be held in New York in the month of May with the purpose of promoting a movement of uniting the young workers, fighting child labor, anti-militarism and various other evils that afflict the working-class youth.

This time it was the new city central committee elected at the last city convention that rejected the united front proposal of the Y. W. (C.) L. at its meeting on Saturday, April 13. Comrades P. Frankfield and M. Kushnir representing the Y. W. (C.) L. made their way into the meeting room and were granted the floor to make the appeal.

Comrade P. Frankfield spoke first. Short and snappy he showed the process of pauperization and exploitation the working youth is undergoing and called upon the Y. D. S. L. to unite with the Y. W. L. and other progressive labor bodies to fight these evils. Then a motion was made to reject the proposal for a united front and the floor was opened for discussion in spite of the fact that the preliminary conference where the arrangements committee was elected for calling the big conference there were delegates representing 50,000 workers. Nevertheless the members of the city central committee charged that it was a purely Communist affair.

Declarations that the Y. W. (C.) L. in making the proposal of united front was insincere and only aimed to put something over the Y. P. S. L. were on the lips of most of the speakers. Then others declared that rejection of the united front proposal did not at all depend on insincerity. Sincerity or no sincerity if the Y. P. S. L. will unite with the Communists the capitalists are going to use it against the socialists and they are going to lose favor with the outside world. One delegate said that fighting for the demands of the young workers involves opposition to the big unions and the

Y. P. S. L. does not wish to get in bad with the big fellows higher up in the labor taking ranks.

Two members of the committee spoke in favor of unity but they were very weak in their opposition to the committee of three to be elected to work out plans jointly with the representatives of the Y. W. L., but his motion was not voted upon and he did not press for a vote. The other showed the same degree of weakness. He said that while he did not favor the united front on May day, (W.C.P.) call for united front on May day was also under debate, he favored the youth conference. It should be remembered that this "left winger" while speaking to Comrade Kushnir a few days ago himself suggested the advisability of a united May day demonstration.

Before closing the discussion Comrade Kushnir was granted the floor for three minutes.

He told them that the reason the Y. W. C. L. calls upon the Y. P. S. L. to join the conference is not for the good looks of the members of the city central committee, but because of the working youth demand it, and it was the duty of every organization that claims to be a working class organization to join with other labor organizations and fight for the common aims. Replying to those who said that the Y. P. S. L. must not unite with the Communists because the latter denounce the Y. P. S. L. he made it plain to them that if the Y. P. S. L. does not want to participate in the struggles of the working youth the Y. P. S. L. should not expect thanks for it from the working class youth, and that the Y. W. L. will continue even while having the united front to point out the differences that lay between the Communists and the Y. P. S. L.

In conclusion he said that the Y. W. L. will continue to call upon the Y. P. S. L. to participate in the struggle of the young workers and that this attempt will succeed even against the will of some of the leaders.

Literature and Our Organization

By ALBERT GLOTZER.

IN the past the comrades in the league did not take the question of literature sales as an important function in our work. This is in all probability due to the lack of understanding on just what literature means to us. An attitude prevailed where a literature agent's job was considered a nuisance and unessential. With the reorganization comes a need of more concentrated efforts by the comrades in the proper handling of literature.

The press affords an unlimited amount of propaganda and is a weapon more powerful than anything else. The capitalist class thru its corrupt and kept press keeps the workers in ignorance. We must build a mighty organ to combat the ruling class and can not afford to let ourselves fall down in this work. We must concentrate our work in every field with our literature. In almost every phase of work the press must be used and used to our good end. Can the comrades imagine what would happen if our organization would be without a Young Worker, or the party without THE DAILY WORKER.

We must build up this weapon and every comrade must get into this work heart and soul. If we had in the past considered the press and other literature that we use in our daily work there would not be the need of going back to a bi-weekly. This was a step backward and we must recognize it and now get ready to build once again for a weekly Young Worker and go forward from there.

There was a time when we considered the selling of literature at mass meetings one of our major tasks and did not concentrate on the shops and union meetings. But we found that the selling of literature to our close sympathizers at meetings was not sufficient.

The factory bulletins is also one of the best means in reaching the workers at the shops. In the bulletins we outline the demands of the workers and carry propaganda that causes the worker to think more deeply about his own position. Union meetings must be covered regularly, especially in unions where there are young workers.

N. J. SUB-DISTRICT PUSHES FORWARD.

NEWARK, N. J.—On Sunday, April 4, the Y. W. L. sub-district committee met here. Reports were made on the Pioneer, Agitprop and other department's work. The questions of strike relief for Passaic, industrial registration, shop nuclei and May day activities were also discussed. The next sub-district meeting will be of great importance and takes place Sunday, April 13. All members must be present.

PULLMAN, ATTENTION!

Are you a young worker? Then this is a matter of life and death for you. Do you know a young worker? Yes. Then he will be grateful if you told him about this.

Max Shachtman, member executive committee Young Workers' League, will speak on "The Bosses' Wars and What They Mean to Young Workers" Friday, April 9, at 8 p. m., at 10900

Michigan avenue, room 6. Everyone welcome. Admission free. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Young Workers' League of Section 2.

ATTENTION, LOS ANGELES COMRADES!

The Young Workers (Communist) League, local Los Angeles are giving their fifth annual Y. W. hayride on Sunday, May 2, at the Arroyo Seco. Various committees have been appointed to take care of the transportation, refreshments and program. We are striving to make this the biggest hayride Los Angeles has ever seen. We have obtained seven large trucks and are planning to accommodate a large mass of people. The program will consist of sports, game contests, speakers, and music. Many novel ideas will be disclosed.

Comrades, get your tickets early to insure your passage on the trucks. The trucks will leave Mott and Brooklyn. Six and Los Angeles at 8:30 a. m.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

SCAB FUR WORK PROTECTED BY MPLS. ORGANIZER

Delays Investigation of New York Contracts

By a Minneapolis Furrier.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 8—When, five years ago, the furriers of Minneapolis were on strike, they appealed to the Big New York furriers' union for aid. The New York locals responded not only with funds. They sent some of their organizers to assist the Minneapolis furriers in their struggle.

Now, five years later, the 12,000 New York furriers are on strike. It is well for them to know that the same local organizer, Charles Genselner, who asked and received aid of the New York brothers in 1921, does his best to hide and cover up the fact that a certain Minneapolis fur manufacturer's concern has taken over New York contracts to make it easier for the New York bosses to win the strike. And in this very shop, members of the Minneapolis furriers' union are at work.

Scab Work.
At our last meeting three weeks ago it was reported that at the Furriers' Manufacturers' Co. there was unusual activity for this time of year and that it was due solely to a big contract that had been received from a New York concern.

Genselner and other local officials tried at first to pass the matter by. After being pressed, however, they said they would investigate and report at the next meeting. (Meetings are held here once a month). But why such a long delay on a matter involving indirect scabbing on our New York brothers?

Big Harm Done.
It may appear that only small harm can be done 12,000 strikers by 30 or 40 men working in a Minneapolis plant, but it is well to bear in mind that all the bosses need this time of year is made up samples with which to send their men out on the road. This will enable them to hold out in New York for several months longer than otherwise.

Some Questions.
Robert Billings, Genselner's chief lieutenant in the local is working as a cutter in the above mentioned concern. Does he not know that the whole world is now run by a man named Jurist, a New York manufacturer whose furriers are on strike? Is it really necessary to take such a long time for investigating a situation, the facts of which are well known to everyone connected with the trade in Minneapolis?

We want the New York furriers to know the way in which the local "leaders" of the furriers are repaying them for the assistance they rendered five years ago. Particularly it is well for them to know what a "friend" and "brother" they have in Charles Genselner, one of the vice-presidents of the Furriers' Union.



A PICTURE WITHOUT A TITLE.

From Freight Handling to the Pen

By AL BAR.
Saratovskiy Vestnik (Russian)

Translated

By SAM MIRON,
(Worker Correspondent)

(I find this story on the Worker Correspondents' page of the Russian newspaper, Saratovskiy Vestnik. It so vividly tells the growing interest of the workers to write in their own newspapers about their own problems that I am sure no comments are necessary. I therefore, translate the story as it appears in that newspaper.—S. M.)

It is a gloomy fall night. The editorial room is dimly lighted with one electric bulb. Directly under the bulb is a table and on the table some notes. At the table is seated the director of the Workers' Life (Worker Correspondents' page).

"Well, comrades, how many of you are here? Many?"

"No," came from a far corner.

"Well, so few... but anyhow move up to the table and we'll begin."

Trying not to be conspicuous about six or seven men came out of the dark corners and took places at a respectful distance from the table.

"Comrades, the last time we discussed the general problems of Workers' Life section, and now..."

That was one of the first meetings of worker correspondents... Those were the first hesitating steps in the worker correspondents' movement, when our paper did not yet, like now, count its worker correspondents by hundreds, nor even by tens, but by a few scattered single ones.

Suddenly the door was opened. A woman's figure in boots, plain jacket and red handkerchief, came in and



Worker Correspondence

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WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS!

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THIS week marks the taking of three important steps forward in the development and strengthening of the American worker correspondent movement.

The progress thus being made should hearten every worker already active in writing for his press, and who is interested in winning other workers for this effort. The new steps we are taking are:

FIRST: The first issue (April) of the "American Worker Correspondent" is now ready. It is the official spokesman of the American worker correspondents' movement and will become a valuable instrument in guiding it in the right direction, developing it into a powerful factor in the American class struggle. There will be much more to say about the "American Worker Correspondent" during the days immediately ahead.

SECOND: The first conference of worker correspondents for the Chicago district has been called for Saturday, May 1. This is the first move to organize and centralize the worker correspondents' movement. An agenda is being worked out for this conference, which it is hoped will be only the first of numerous similar conferences to be held in all the large industrial centers in the nation. It is planned to bring together not only the English speaking correspondents, but also those speaking all other languages.

THIRD: The Chicago worker correspondents' class, conducted as part of the Workers' School is planning a "Living Newspaper" for the night of Communist Press Day, Wednesday, May 6th, at the Workers' House, 1902 West Division Street. The class has been encouraged by its efforts in this direction at the recent affair held by the Workers' School and ambitious plans are being made for the future.

These three developments indicate the virility of the worker correspondents' movement in the United States. They hold big promise for the future. They constitute a call to all workers to interest themselves in writing for their press.

"Can't Walk on Street, Passaic Bull Edict"

By T. T. Young Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—Just because the people in Passaic are fighting for a living wage, and against wage cuts, they are not even allowed to walk the streets any more, while on picket duty. Guess they will have to get a permit to walk. The bulls tell us, "Keep going." Supposing we were tired out and couldn't walk any more, they'd jump on your hide. Young and old men who are ex-service men who took a miserable chance of fighting for democracy, are now treated like a horse who wouldn't work. In one instance a man, told to move on by a bull,

who owned that piece of ground, was beaten and arrested. If this kind of massacre don't stop the people will take a hand in it, to the strikers of Passaic I say.

They shout at the people, "If you don't like this country, go back where you came from." Why some of them bulls ain't citizens themselves.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

The Second Prize Winner.

BOSTON A. C. W. SIGNS AWAY ITS STRIKE RIGHTS

But Does Not Provide Against Lock-Out

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, April 8.—In an agreement made public in Boston between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Tremont Clothing Company provisions have been made calling for compulsory arbitration and the prohibition of all strikes. This agreement is sponsored by Samuel Zorn, business manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' organization of Boston.

The agreement makes the following provisions:

Then Agreement.

1. In the event that any controversy arises which cannot be adjusted by the representatives of the parties involved, a board of arbitration of three members shall be constituted in the following manner: Each side to the controversy shall choose one representative and the two representatives so chosen shall mutually select a third impartial chairman. The decisions rendered by this board shall be ultimate and final.

Bosses' Chairman.

This chairman who holds the balance of power and so possesses automatic authority is Maurice B. Hexter, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston and an instructor at Harvard. He was chosen in spite of his close association with wealthy men and with the university.

Strike Foiled.

2. The contract explicitly forbids strikes or lockouts. "There shall be no strikes, stoppages, or lockouts, either of the entire manufacturing organization of the employers, or of sections of said organization, during the life of this agreement," the contract reads. "It is understood, however, that the employer may make stoppages of the entire organization in the event that there is insufficient work for the organization in the aggregate, or for any individual section."

Lockout Provided.

It will be noted that in spite of the fact that the union under the terms of the agreement is to be completely in right to use its economic power in order to obtain its demands, yet the employers make no similar pledges. It will also be noted that the agreement provides that the employer may make stoppages of the entire organization or of sections of the organization, which means that while the workers are prohibited from using the strike weapon the employers may use the lockout as a threat against the workers.

While Manager Zorn is enthusiastic about the agreement, which, it seems, has been in force for some time, while he prates about the assurance of peace in the industry, M. B. Trichter of the Tremont Clothing Company is far less optimistic. Mr. Trichter points out the necessity of Boston's meeting the competition of Philadelphia, which is an open shop town. In other words, he feels that the workers must sacrifice and give concessions in order to drive them down to the level of conditions in Philadelphia.

Disaster for A. C. W.

Manager Zorn declares that public opinion will be the force which will keep the recalcitrant party in line. In other words he completely renounces all confidence in the economic power of the workers in his organization.

The agreement mentioned above, which it is declared is in force in other cities as well, means disaster to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. It is a false message to the workers that they can rely upon a so-called impartial chairman and the myth of public opinion to secure their demands. It is an attempt to make the workers feel that they can settle their differences around the table instead of thru the power of organized labor.

Last Word for Workers.

The workers of the Amalgamated will do everything in their power to repudiate these false and suicidal proposals and will, it is hoped, in the coming convention place in office those who are interested in building up the strength and power of the Amalgamated instead of making negotiations with the bosses which make for the ruin of the organization.

WORKER



CORRESPONDENCE

What? Where? When?
Why? How?
By WM. F. DUNNE.

Win the Latest Book by Trotsky!

1st Prize

for the best Worker Correspondent story sent in during the week, to appear in the issue of Friday, April 16, will win

"WHITHER RUSSIA?"

"TOWARDS CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM?"

By the Author of "Whither England?"

2nd Prize: "THE AWAKENING OF CHINA," by Jas. H. Dolan. Another new and unusual book which will be off the press just about in time for the winner.

3rd Prize: Six months subscription to The Workers Monthly—so good a prize that it matches both others.

THE WINNERS

The first prize goes to a left wing fur worker in Minneapolis, Minn., who exposes the assistance the so-called labor leaders of Minneapolis are rendering to the New York bosses to assist them to break the present strike.

The second prize goes to a left wing Amalgamated Clothing Worker in Boston, Mass., who shows up a new shop agreement which denies workers the right to strike. This agreement has been accepted by the yellow labor officials in the Boston Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

The third prize goes to a left wing Leather Goods Worker in New York City, who shows how that trade has been put on the downgrade and the working conditions are getting worse daily due to the treachery of a union official with a weakness for serving the bosses.

All three articles were written by militant workers in unions. They appear on this page.

REFORMER GETS SEVERE JOLT BY DENVER WORKERS

Religious Dope Falls Short of Mark

By a Worker Correspondent

DENVER, Colo., April 8.—Raymond Robbins of Chicago spoke to a good-sized crowd at Grace Church, Denver's Open Forum, on the subject "Corruption in Civic Affairs and How to Establish Democracy."

Establishes Democracy.

One of the main points in his lecture was that democracy can be established anywhere and that he hoped establish it in a most corrupt city, in Chicago—the seventh. He contradicted his argument against using force by telling how they had to organize all the workers in the ward and go to the polling places and by using strong arm methods rout the plug-uglies and hirelings of the political bosses who were present to start trouble and keep the workers from voting for the candidate, Alderman Dever, after he was counted out the first time.

When finally cornered by a questioner about his moral force argument he backed water and admitted that in the end force was necessary. He stated that the people must have "faith in god" to do "anything worth while." He said if Martin Luther and Cromwell had not believed in god they would never have won the many battles they did.

A questioner asked him what caused the Red Army of Russia to overcome all of its enemies when they did not believe in a god. The audience laughed while the speaker tried to explain it away by stating that the Red Army as well as its leaders, Trotsky, Lenin, etc., had faith in the ideal for which they fought and they did it religiously.

Why Waste Time?

A questioner asked, "why should the workers put so much time at municipal reforming when they could be educating their fellow workers to the ideas of Communism?" He admitted that if democracy finally failed he was willing to help establish a Co-operative Commonwealth, but he thought that the surplus wealth, created by the workers under capitalism, can be used for many public improvements instead of giving the workers all they produced and probably have most of it wasted. It only proves reformers are the bunk.

BALDWIN TALKS ON 'TOLERANCE,' DETROIT FORUM

Questioners Shoot at His Pacifism

By a Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, April 8.—Roger Baldwin, who is director of the American Civil Liberties Union, addressed the Detroit Labor Forum on "Prospects for Tolerance."

The speaker gave many examples of the use of the police, militia, injunctions, courts and imprisonments against striking workers. He pointed out that the United States government had shaken hands with the fascist governments of Hungary and Italy and appeared ready to extend loans and support to any such governments in Europe.

A Hungarian who has been a United States citizen for six years has proceedings pending against him for loss of citizenship because he wrote a letter to a friend in Hungary advocating the overthrow of violence of the bloody Horthy regime.

"United Front."

A good illustration of "the value of using a united front of all parties interested in preserving free speech" was cited. This was the occasion on which William Z. Foster and a bishop spoke from the same platform in Newark, N. J., to uphold the right of free speech in that city. Both were arrested and the case caused such strong feeling in many circles that the police authorities were compelled to revise their attitude.

Roger's Pacifism.

The speaker maintains a pacifist attitude and is strongly opposed to any violence. In spite of this he is forced to admit that tolerance in America is lessening and that capitalism is upheld by violent means. He said that in such parts of the U. S. as Kentucky, West Virginia and the south, members of the non-privileged classes have virtually no rights and mine workers' organizers have been compelled to flee in peril of their lives.

Lively Questions.

Many lively questions were asked after the speech. In answer to a query as to whether the speaker was opposed to the Russian revolution on pacifist grounds he answered that the violence arose not from the revolution but from the subsequent counter-revolution. The speaker had previously given England as the best example of a free country, but made no comment when confronted by a questioner with the recent example of a peaceful unemployment demonstration in London being trampled underfoot by the mounted police.

The speaker for next Sunday, April 11, is Judge Jeffries of the Detroit recorders' court on "Labor and Politics," and on Sunday, April 18, Scott Nearing on "The Crumbling British Empire."

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENTION!

All worker correspondents of our foreign language press are urged to send in their names and addresses stating for which paper they write. It is very important.

The American Worker Correspondent
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

'PROSPERITY' IN LEATHER GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Bad Conditions in Pocket Book Trade

By A. LENKER

(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, April 8.—In the fancy leather goods trade there are employed about 6,000 workers with its main center in New York, then comes New Jersey, Philadelphia and Chicago. Of these 6,000 about half of them are young workers. The trade is divided into sections such as pocketbook makers, framers, cutters, operators and helpers. To some of the sections are attached others than the classified sections, such as parers, handle makers, frame coverers, shear cutters, etc.

The pocketbook trade is seasonal. The fall season begins about August and ends the beginning of December. Then there is the spring season which begins about February and ends the beginning of May. In these few months the workers have to make enough to keep their body and soul together. But do they make enough? The average earnings of the pocketbook makers, framers, operators and cutters is between \$35 and \$38 per week; then come the helpers who average about \$12 to \$15 per week. How on earth can a man with a family live on \$35 a week? Most workers usually borrow as much as they can during slack times and hope that the coming season will be a good one. But these visionary good seasons are getting worse and worse every year. Why?

Slaves of Trade.

The answer is because we are the slaves of the trade instead of its masters. When pocketbook makers are busy, the framers usually are idle, and visa versa. Consequently they suffer because there is not much work on bags for them. But this is not all. Every year hundreds of workers come into our trade. It is not unusual to have operators from the needle trades, bookbinders and general help from other trades. Of course, there are workers that leave the trade, too. Where do they go? Anywhere they can find work. It's peculiar that when it's slack an allied branch of the trade like leather belts (which is not affiliated with our union due to Mr. Wolinsky) gets busy and many workers are forced to work for starvation wages because they have to compete with boys and girls of 10 and 12 years of age.

The evils that exist in the trade are without number. Workers are fired on the least pretenses. We have a piece work system that allows workers of the union to exploit their fellow workers. This is done by having a "teamer" work with 2 or 3 helpers for starvation wages. These helpers are usually young workers who flock every season to the pocketbook makers' section to ask permission to work as "teamers" making it possible for them to earn more money.

The pocketbook makers' section usually has to refuse the request because of chronic unemployment in the trade.

Wolinsky Falls for Bosses.

When the progressive workers fought for a minimum scale of wages for helpers, the union manager, Wolinsky, suggested that the teamers who do piece work should pay their helpers 40% of their earnings. Wolinsky wanted to satisfy the helpers at the expense of their fellow workers instead of the bosses. He wrote in the bosses' magazine that it is more practical to work with two helpers than with one, when there was a decision of the pocketbook makers' section that no team should have more than one helper.

The general cry amongst members in the union is, "What's the use" of complaining, and to whom? The business agent tells you one thing and when he sees the boss who hands him a "fat cigar" your whole complaint vanishes into the air. Such is the cry. Here are some specific examples. A young worker came to Wolinsky to complain that the boss refuses to pay him his wages on the excuse that he spoiled work. He asked Wolinsky to do something. Wolinsky told him he couldn't do anything. The worker finally collected the money in the court thru the Legal Aid Society.

It is not an unusual sight to see one poor worker ask another for fifty cents to get bread for his family. These are the "prosperous" conditions in our union.

TO WORKER CORRESPONDENTS!

When you send in news be brief. Tell what, who, when, where and why! 250 words but not more than 500.

Always use double-space, ink or typewriter, and write on one side of the paper only.

Tell a complete story in as few words as possible. You are NEWS correspondents—don't philosophize.



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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

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France's Belated Move in Morocco

France is now making overtures to Abdel-Krim for peace in Morocco. Just at the time the Spring drive is opening Paris decides it is best to endeavor to step out of the fight as gracefully as possible. Such an about-face without previous notice is exceedingly puzzling to the bourgeois correspondents. Accustomed to viewing every political phenomenon as a separate thing, without connection with any other thing, they are usually puzzled about every happening that has not been trumpeted in advance.

It is not possible to contribute any one factor to the change of policy on the part of the Briand government. The tremendous vitality of the Rif fighting forces play an important part in the decision to open peace conferences. Instead of the widespread desertion from the ranks of the Rifians and Moroccans that the French and Spanish invaders counted upon, we have seen those few forces that last fall capitulated because of unfavorable military conditions now rejoining the insurgent forces and fighting with all their might against the invaders. But that is not sufficient to induce the French government to change its policy. While the situation in Morocco is an important contributing factor, the decisive event was without doubt the splendid showing of the Communists in the Paris elections of a week ago Sunday, when they won both contested seats in the chamber of deputies.

Because of its colonial wars and the steady decline of the currency at home, which is a reflex of France's unfavorable economic condition, that government is unable to carry out an effective imperialist policy. With the inhabitants of the semi-colony in Syria in revolt and ever larger forces required to hold the colonial world in leash the imperialist nations of Europe face grave crises at home.

When the insurrectionary movement develops thruout Asia and Africa the super-profits that now enable the ruling class to bribe the upper strata of its home working class will be shut off. The economic foundation of opportunism and social-patriotism in the labor movement will be destroyed and the whole working class will move toward the left—toward Communism and the revolution.

France at the present moment is not in a position to realize enough profits from its imperialist ventures to enable it to palliate a sufficiently large portion of the upper strata of the working class, but it is desperately striving for a breathing space in the hope of devising a means of further prolonging its rule. Its ability, even temporarily, to overcome the crisis depends upon many international factors. One thing, tho, is certain and that is the inability of its ruling class permanently to rehabilitate itself. History is on the side of the revolution and anything that France or any other nation may do cannot save capitalism from its impending doom.

Suppressing the Sugar Tariff Report

The Coolidge administration is the most shameless defender of the interests of every organization of predatory capital the country has ever seen. The blunders that were made under the late Harding have been corrected and the bunglers eliminated. The dual authority of the Harding-Daugherty "Ohio gang" sharing responsibility with the Mellon outfit from Pennsylvania has given way to a unified dictatorship known as the Mellon-Coolidge administration. The present alignment is resourceful in always defending the interests of the big capitalists against the petty bourgeois as well as against the workers.

Altho for the most part reliable servants of the capitalist robbers, the interstate commerce commission and the federal trade commission occasionally favored the smaller fry, so the Mellon-Coolidge outfit decapitated both committees by placing them in the hands of phantoms of Wall Street. The tariff commission also felt the shake-up. Commissioner Glassie, one of the members of the tariff board, is the husband of a woman who has a heavy financial interest in Louisiana cane sugar. When objections were made to Coolidge that such a person ought not sit on the commission when the question of the sugar tariff was up, the president refused to remove him and sent word that Glassie would "do his duty as he sees it."

When, after three investigations, the commission, in July, 1924, by a vote of 3 to 2, demanded a 30% reduction in the sugar tariff, Coolidge refused to make the findings public and sent a series of trivial notes to the commission asking for insignificant data. He stalled off the report until after his election in November, 1924, and then announced that no reduction would be made.

This piece of down east Yankee peanut politics was too much for some of the republican senators so they started a back-fire against Coolidge and proved that the president deliberately kept the report a secret against the wishes of a majority of the tariff commission. The old guard, as is to be expected, backs the trickery of Coolidge to the limit, but they are going to encounter difficulties explaining the antics of the brigands at Washington before their constituents in the coming elections.

If ever there was a crying demand for a labor party to rally the masses of workers, exploited farmers and other elements of society against the domination of big capital it is right now.

PASSAIC, ATTENTION!

CHILDREN OF THE STRIKERS!
Come to the children's parade on Saturday, April 10, at 10:30 a. m. Let us show the bosses that even the children of the strikers want a union for their parents. All of the "minors" (young workers under sixteen) who are striking will have a special division in the parade.
Come! Bring your friends!

MASS MEETING AND CONCERT
for the strikers' children on Sunday following the parade at Belmont Park Hall, at 2:30 p. m. The concert is arranged by the Young Pioneers.

Choice Between Right of Trial by Jury and Enforcement of Dry Law

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The American people can take their choice between the right of trial by jury and effective prohibition enforcement, Emory R. Buckner, U. S. district attorney for New York, told a senate sub-committee considering modification legislation today.
Prohibition cannot be enforced, Buckner said, until the right of trial by jury is abolished in the prosecution of dry law violations because the federal court machinery is not built to handle the avalanche of business violations conditions have forced up on them.

SEND IN A SUB!

Workers' Sports



A new department will now appear in The DAILY WORKER. This department is known as the Workers' Sports. In this section workers will discuss the need of working class sports, expose the nature of capitalist sports and print news of working class sports. This section will aid in the building up of a new working class movement in this country as powerful as that in the European countries. Workers are urged to send in their contributions to this section.

CAPITALIST SPORTS—A TOOL OF CAPITALIST MILITARISM

With the close of the world war America immediately began planning and preparing for the next war. Naturally, with the people fed up on Wilsonian ideas of "democracy" and "war to end all wars" the post-war period was not favorable for a direct drive toward militarization and preparedness. Indirect methods had to be found to get the militarization campaign under way, to start preliminary work so to speak. To this end the capitalists made use of the experiences gained in training the men during the war, particularly in the line of sports.

Use Sports During War.

We have seen that during the war, sports and athletic activity were developed to a tremendous extent because they helped train the men physically and mentally for military service. Quite naturally then, the possibility of using sports as a peace time means of spreading military training presented itself to the capitalists. In this connection, Major Thummel of the American Expeditionary Forces in an article written shortly before the signing of the armistice, pointed out:

"Much will be learned during the war concerning the significance and value of athletic sports. It is to be hoped that the government will see fit to continue the good work which it has started in the army cantonments when the latter are no longer in immediate demand, thru some national system of physical training for the future, so that every man shall to some degree become an athlete and therefore a better citizen. The value of American athletics is not merely in the training of individual physical powers, but also in the creation of loyalty and spirit akin to profound spiritual patriotism."

Major Thummel is not the highest authority who has recognized the possibility of militarist exploitation of sports activities of the youth. No less a person than Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, during the war has expressed himself on this point bluntly and unambiguously. Daniels wrote:

"Both the spirit and the training of the athletic field lend themselves readily to military service. The truth of this statement becomes apparent when one considers the nature of American sports. Competition and rivalry is the life of American sport. Individualism is its basis. Mass sports are unknown. Victory, victory, victory, is the cry of the participants and spectators. Just as in the financial world, success is considered above all, so in the bourgeois sport world, victory is considered above all."

Any tactic, any method is justified as long as it "brings home the bacon." The much-heralded American sportsmanhood is as mythical as the much-heralded American "democracy." Club and league and team patriotism is the outstanding characteristic of American athletes and sport fans and is closely related to the vicious mental sickness known as national patriotism.

American Youth and Sports.

When we consider that millions of American youths are engaged in sports activity, that every American boy either participates or is interested in some phase of sport activity, then we can begin to realize the importance of Daniels' statement. We can see then that the athletes constitute a large reserve of the American military machine. The bourgeoisie military experts have not been asleep to the exceptional opportunities for "doing business" in the field of sports.

Major Keeberger, writing in the magazine, "Playground," on "Athletics and the War Game," has the following illuminating comment to make:

"The great problem of thoro military training and preparedness must be solved in a way which will safeguard democracy from the menace of military caste."

Apparently Major Keeberger understands full well that the aims of his masters are at variance with their declarations. They wish to prepare for another war while at the same time they delude the people with talk about "democracy" and "pacific intentions."

Large Military Training Factor.
Thus he goes on to develop his scheme for indirect and camouflaged militarization. He writes:

"The athletic type of training is becoming a large factor in military training. By this emphasis upon athletic training we are helping to take the sting out of military training and to democratize and humanize it."

Keeberger, like Daniels, recognizes the possibility of using sports to militarize the youth. But he goes one step farther. He develops his idea along organizational lines. He continues:

"This work can best be promoted by the government thru a department of physical education as an integral part of the bureau of education in co-operation with the war department. The government should sup-

"BLACK JACK" JEROME GOES TO PASSAIC TO AID TEXTILE BARONS

According to advices received by The DAILY WORKER from San Francisco "Black Jack" Jerome, a notorious strike-breaker, is on the way to Passaic. He is being brought by the bosses into Passaic to smash the strike of the textile workers.

"Black Jack" Jerome, a Greek, is known for his anti-union activities in the carmen's strikes of Oakland and of San Francisco. He was one of the stool-pigeons used by the bosses to break the carmen's strike in San Francisco that was led by Tom Mooney, who is now serving a sentence in San Quentin on a frame-up bomb throwing charge.

It is stated by a number of Greek workers that not only will "Black Jack" Jerome be used against the Passaic textile workers, but that he will supplement the strike-breaking activities of the Jewish Daily Forward and the Greek National Herald in the furriers' strike.

sidize physical training in the schools and also in municipalities thruout the country prescribing definitely the character of the work to be done, just as it does the work of the National Guard in its training. Such physical training would develop discipline, prompt obedience to commands, skill in the specific marching tactics required for military training, etc. A system of government gymnastic and athletic fields thruout the country would help to solve the problem of labor unrest, dissipation, etc."

Jingoes Develop Suggestion.
Major Keeberger's suggestion did not fall on barren soil. It was taken up, developed, and definitely crystallized, thru action being taken on a nation-wide scale, with leading army and public officials sponsoring it and participating in it.

Fruitless Rail Wage Conference Adjourns

The wage scale conference between representatives of railroad unions and executives of mid-western railways was adjourned today after three days of negotiations. The employers refused to consider increases from \$1.00 to \$1.65 in daily wages. They also made counter-proposals to the unions' submission of certain revisions of the working rules.

At the end of the conference the rail executives promised to reconsider the wage question and the union heads agreed to reconsider the matter of working rules.

Special Meeting of Nucleus No. 12 Monday

Street Nucleus No. 12 of the Workers Party of Chicago will hold a special meeting at 1806 S. Racine Ave. next Monday evening, April 12, at 1:00 p. m. sharp. Very important business will be transacted at this meeting and every member must attend without fail.

ENROLL IN THE WORKERS SCHOOL!

All classes meet at 19 S. Lincoln St., except Workers' Journalism and Trade Union Problems at 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; English North Side at 2644 LeMoine St.; English South Side at Vilnius, 3116 S. Halsted St.

Enrollment Blank for the Workers' School Third Term: Six Weeks—April 11 to May 21.

I hereby enroll for the following class, and pay my fee of one dollar for each class. I am checking the courses I want. (No one may enter more than two classes.)

Check here
..... Monday—Workers' Journalism (Engdahl). Begins April 12.
..... Capital, Continuation Class.
..... Trade Union Problems (Swaback).
..... Tuesday—Elements of Communism, 2nd term (Dolsen). April 13.
..... Wednesday—Party Organization and Functioning (Abern). April 14.
..... Thursday—Elements of Communism, 1st term (Simons). April 15.
..... Friday—American Imperialism (Gomez). Begins April 16.
..... Tuesday and Thursday—English North Side. Begins April 13.
..... Sunday, 11 A. M.—English South Side. Begins April 11.

Name..... Address.....

Nucleus No.....

Send to Workers' School, 19 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM SIMONS, Secretary.

Workers (Communist) Party

Nucleus Activity in District 8

Following are a few reports of shop nucleus activity outside of the city of Chicago compiled from reports received recently by District 8, Workers (Communist) Party:

Christopher, mine nucleus—Attendance: 9 absent, 8 present. Discussed following questions: Labor Party, DAILY WORKER, discharge of comrades from mines, I. L. D. work, bolshevization of party education, propaganda on the job. Distributed foreign-born leaflets and 25 Lenin pamphlets. Obtained 4 subs to DAILY WORKER. \$36 raised for I. L. D. at dance.

Springfield, mine nucleus—Present at last meeting 4; absent none. Took up complaint against checkweighman; discussed DAILY WORKER and Labor Defense; took up matter of union fraction organization; distributed "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist."

Springfield, mine nucleus—Present 5, absent 1. Discussed mine union problems and shop questions; took up various underground grievances; discussed DAILY WORKER campaign and International Labor Defense. Report that they are taking active part in I. L. D. work, raising funds and so forth.

Orient, mine nucleus—Present 6, absent 5. Took up preparations for

Ziegler Defense, mass meeting and disciplinary case in the nucleus; also the question of dues payments; secured 3 subs to the Progressive Miner. Reports comrades active in I. L. D. work.

Johnson City, mine nucleus—Present 6, absent 3. Discussed difference between Communism and socialism. Took up blacklist application against militants by coal operators; also discussed various mining problems; distributed a few copies of Workers Monthly. They organized one South Slav Ziegler Defense branch and one French, with about 80 members. Made one collection of \$40 for Ziegler miners.

Auburn, Ill.—Present 5, absent 6. Initiated one new member. Discussed matter of subscriptions to Delovska Slovenija and secured 2 subs for it. Distributed 630 President Coolidge leaflets. Arranging mass meeting for Ziegler Defense.

Sheboygan, Wis., South Slav branch—Present 6, absent 1; is sick in hospital. Took up question of agitation, and subscriptions to papers. Discussed question of convention of Croats from fraternal organizations. Report they are distributing party literature. Obtained 12 subs for Radnik, South Slav Paper. Report members take part in I. L. D. work.

SECTION THREE HOLDS DANCE AND GET-ACQUAINTED PARTY ON SATURDAY

Section 3, Chicago, is one of the first sections to establish an agitation and propaganda fund. A number of the largest industries in the city are located in this section. The stockyards employing close to 50,000 workers are in this territory. There are numerous mail order houses and railroad shops. In order to fully cover any of these shops in a house and railroad a great deal of money is needed.

The executive committee of Section 3 has arranged a dance and get-acquainted party at the Vilnius Hall, 3116 South Halsted street, for Saturday night. An admission of 50 cents will be charged. All proceeds are to be used in various party campaigns in the shop and residential districts. Comrades of other sections are asked to help in this work.

PARTY FUNCTIONARIES WILL HOLD CONFERENCE ON SUNDAY, APRIL 11

NEW YORK, April 8—Every organizer, secretary and agitprop director of every shop and street nucleus, every member of every section executive, every section organizer, every member of the district executive committee, and all members of all sub-committees of the district such as industrial agitprop, women's committee, Negro committee etc., must attend the conference of party functionaries morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock at Manhattan Lyceum, 46 E. 4th St.

William W. Weinstein, general secretary of the New York district, will report on the political activity of the district and Jack Stachel, organization secretary of the district, will report on the party reorganization and other organization problems of the party.

A general discussion by the functionaries will follow the report of Katterfield who will outline the new subscription campaign of the DAILY WORKER.

All party members are invited to attend. Every one must bring his membership card with him.

Sub-Section 8, Sect. 6 Meets on Mon. Evening

Sub-Section 8 of Section 6, Workers Party of Chicago will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday April 12, 8:00 p. m. at 2147 W. Chicago Ave. A new departure in local organization will be made at this as well as other sub-section meetings. Sub-sections hereafter will not serve merely as agitprop instruments but will function as directing and guiding bodies for the nuclei within their territory.

Be a worker. Be a correspondent. It pays for the workers. It hurts the bosses.

PITTSBURGH TO HOLD PICNIC ON MONDAY, JULY 5

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 8. — A picnic has been arranged by District 5 of the Workers (Communist) Party for Monday, July 5 at John Gajdas' Farm at Cheswick, Pa. Party units and sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any conflicting affair on that day.

3 Classes Start Monday at the Workers' School

This Monday, April 12, three classes of the Workers School of Chicago commence. Workers Journalism (under the guidance of J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER) trains workers to write for The DAILY WORKER. The class in Capital is a continuation class of those who have studied it for the past two terms. Trade Union Problems (with Arne Swaback, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor as instructor) throws open its doors to all workers who wish to be of greater service to their unions. The workers of various industries are being recruited into the class, which will deal with the practical problems as they come up in the unions, strikes, organization drives, executive boards' action, etc.

Party Organization and Functioning. On Wednesday, April 14, Martin Abern, organization secretary of District 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party will start a course in party organization and functioning. This will deal with the role of the party, the various committees, the work in the nuclei, the party campaigns, how to put over a campaign, etc. Each party nucleus has been instructed to send at least one comrade into this class.

On Friday, April 16, Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will begin a course on "American Imperialism" which will deal with the power of the imperialists, their control over the government here, and over the governments of the Western Hemisphere.

Elements of Communism (first term) starts on Tuesday, April 15, with William Simons as the instructor. Comrade Simons has been teaching this course to classes in Gary, South Bend and Milwaukee for the past few months. The second term of Elements of Communism will be continued by Com. Dolsen on Wednesday, April 13.

For the many who wish to improve their English, two classes are offered. Tuesday and Thursday on the North Side; and Sunday at 11 a. m. on the South Side. All courses begin the week commencing April 11.

Sign!

Distribute!



RALLY FORCES FIRST OF MAY!

Speak Up Thru THE DAILY WORKER!

Greetings

Trade unions, workers' benefit societies and other working class organizations will rally with greetings to The Daily Worker on May Day in special ads. Get your organization to take some space in The Daily Worker. All ads at the rate of

\$1.00 An Inch

Individuals can join the big parade, and names of workers sending greetings will be printed at

25 Cents a Name

JOIN THE BIG PARADE!

Sign the Honor Roll!

Bundles

The May Day Special Issue will be one of 12 pages—filled with news and stories and cartoons—features from the shops, factories and trade unions.

The Special will be printed to enable every part of the country to receive it before May Day and in time for distribution and your May Day meeting. Get a bundle at the special price of

2 Cents a Copy



THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed \$..... for a bundle of copies of the May Day Special.

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The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

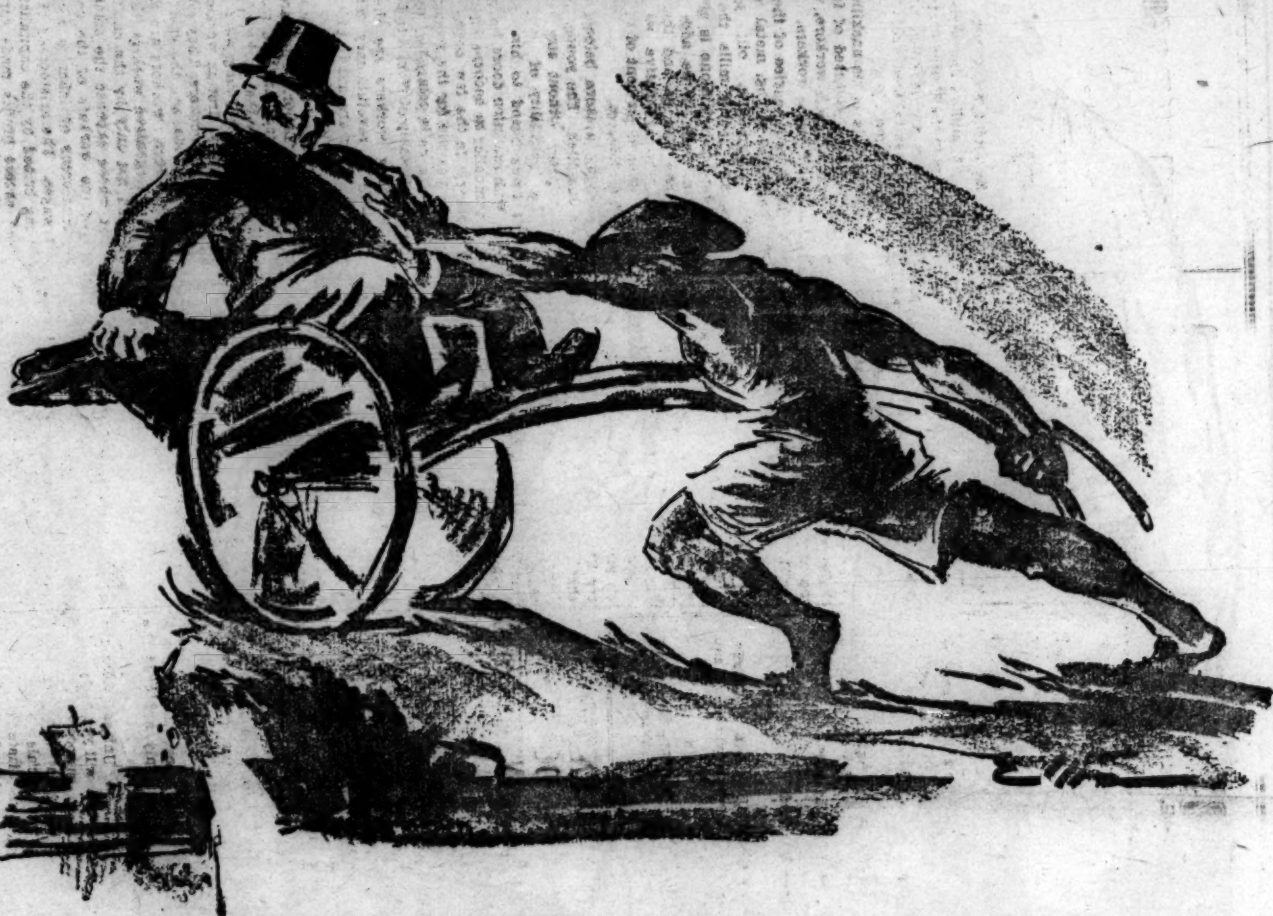
Robert Minor
Editor

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1926

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Over the Cliff!



The foreign capitalists who have entered China for exploitation and robbery will be pushed into the sea by the Chinese revolution, says Fred Ellis, the Daily Worker Cartoonist.

Jim Crow Justice

A WHITE man of the upper class of Lexington, Ky., committed the act, which is not so unusual as many think, of raping a little Negro girl eleven years of age. Because this happened almost simultaneously with the hanging of a Negro who had a farcical trial, it became necessary to go thru the pretense of trying the young white man of the privileged class. Since it could not be denied that the white gentleman had with cold-blooded deliberation assaulted the little Negro girl, the man was declared "insane" and sentenced to live in a hospital.

Can anyone imagine that a Negro, proven to have committed the same fiendish crime against an eleven-year-old white child, would have been allowed to escape the gallows on the plea of insanity?

The elaborate fiction to the effect that Negroes possess some inherent "race" impulse toward committing violence upon white women, is one of the most useful means of maintaining a perpetual reign of terror against the millions of Negro toilers. Members of the ruling class (which incidentally is white) have practiced violence against the women of the most suppressed of the toiling classes (who are incidentally black) for not less than three centuries in this country. The violence in the opposite direction has been almost entirely a fiction used as a basis for lynching and terrorizing a section of the toiling classes in order to make exploitation easier.

Recent deep-going changes in class relationships, brought about by such processes as the industrialization of the South and the migration of Negro laborers, have made it necessary to find a legal covering for the institution of terror against Negroes. Negroes accused of rape have been "protected" from street mobs while they were being in fact lynched by being condemned to death in "sixteen-minute trials" without the slightest chance of a real defense, while the mob howled outside the court-rooms.

The "sixteen-minute trials" are lynchings. The trial of this Lexington aristocrat with the verdict of "insanity" is a new assertion of the ruling class' privilege over the lives and bodies of the exploited Negro. Capitalist class society shows that it cannot consent to a change in the status of the Negro masses, but can only produce a farcical covering for the old suppression.

The most contemptible sight is the "Negro newspaper" which

is today grovelling before the ruling class, giving thanks for this new and more efficient means of subjugation.

Mussolini's Nose

A PISTOL shot of an unbalanced woman of the British aristocracy supplied the necessary psychological conditions for the departure of the pygmy Caesar, Mussolini, for a tour of his African provinces.

"Il Duce" was shot. That it was only "il Duce's" nose does not matter. The event enabled him splendidly to put his nose into Africa where and when it might have been a less splendid intrusion. There was a flood of headlines proclaiming that "Mussolini, wounded, bravely proceeds to Africa," where otherwise there would have been a flood of headlines saying that Mussolini threatens to upset the peace of Europe with a military adventure. A petty incident enables Mussolini's campaign for a redivision of Africa to be launched with greater ease. The contradictions of imperialist capitalism, pushing toward a cataclysm, are intensified. The coming world battlefield in Africa is further staked out for trenches.

It would probably be too much to assume that such an advertising stunt as a shot in the nose could have been arranged for such exact execution; more like it was for Mussolini only a fortunate coincidence.

One can imagine the terrorism that would have been turned loose on the basis of the incident if the fascist reaction could have found a working class partisan upon whom to blame the attentat. We observe that one feeble, distorted attempt has been made by Mussolini's journalistic prostitutes to make it appear that the devout Roman catholic "Hon. Violet Albina Gibson" who shot Mussolini in the nose is "sympathetic to Communism." But assassination is not a weapon of the revolutionary proletariat. Nothing can make the affair appear as other than a psychopathic case in which both the active and the passive participant are of more or less the same political family. Since the expert nose shooter turns out to be an eccentric titled catholic lady of the British aristocracy, she is to be pronounced "eccentric" and turned over to the custody of her family.

Mussolini's nose, minus a nostril or two, is in Africa. Another step toward the overturning of the political balance of Europe.

R. M.

Nobody Home



Representatives of the Striking Passaic Textile Workers Went to Call on President Coolidge. Maurice Becker, the Daily Worker Cartoonist, Shows Them Knocking on Mr. Coolidge's Door. But Mr. Coolidge, Who Always Has Time to Meet Charleston Dancers and Jazz Singers—not to Speak of the Textile Millionaires—is too Busy a Man to See the Representatives of Many Thousands of Textile Workers in a Desperate Struggle for a Chance to Live. His Job as President of the Biggest Capitalist Republic is to Help Bosses, Not Workers.

The Social Workers' Ideal Is the Ideal of William Green

By ROLAND A. GIBSON.

WE hear a lot of talk nowadays among bourgeois "friends" of the labor movement, as well as from so-called "labor leaders," about the "social ideals of labor." Seldom are these ideals specified. There is much confusion in the minds of those who talk glibly about them and wide disagreement between those who advocate them. Even President Green himself is not too clear on the subject, but he is at least trying hard to make his ideals coincide with the most accepted and most respectable conceptions of social workers and humanitarian company-unionists.

Consider two choice paragraphs from Brother Green's address to the American Association for Labor Legislation on December 30, 1925:

"Charitable organizations and friends of suffering humanity, thru the press and thru other mediums of communication, attract our attention to the ever-increasing number of people who suffer bodily pain and who are torn by the fangs of poverty. For these unfortunates assistance is

sought and the public is asked to give generously and freely to alleviate their distressed condition. In keeping with the spirit of good will which prevails at this season the public answers the call of the needy in a most commendable way. Many who are hungry are fed. Many who are cold are clothed and made warm. Many who are sick are given medical attention. Homes, which have been dark and dreary, are made cheerful and bright with the laughter of happy children.

"We may dream of a world without poverty and distress, but our dream can never be realized. The underlying causes of human suffering have always existed and in all probability they will ever remain with humanity in some measure or degree. Human want and human woe can be traced to various causes, and I am confident that it is the will and the desire of society to remove the causes which make for human suffering and human distress. While we cannot attain the ideal by eradicating all causes of human ills we can deal with some of the causes from which our social ills originate in a concrete and effective

way. Chief among these are the social problems growing out of industry and inseparably associated with industrial development. In this category may be placed industrial accidents, child labor, unemployment, occupational diseases, sanitation and industrial hygiene. There are other classifications which, while important, are considered of a minor character. All have their bearing upon the main and principal matters of interest."

There is meat for the social workers. Labor's spokesman praises philanthropy. Unfortunately class collaboration has not yet perfected capitalism to the point where social ills will be largely eliminated. In fact, we must admit, says Brother Green, that these ills can never be eliminated. Poverty and distress are inevitable. True enuf, under capitalism!

Nevertheless, President Green pays tribute to the millionaire philanthropists who, after obtaining their wealth out of the exploitation of the workers, do their little bit each Christmas season "to alleviate their distressed condition." This is "in keeping with

the spirit of goodwill." Shades of Christ attest.

Who is this "society" which Green says is pining "to remove the causes which make for human suffering and human distress?" The "public," perhaps, which responds so commendably to the cries of starving children—once a year. Is it the government which refrains from interfering in these petty matters? Or is it the proposed Harmony Corporation, with capital and labor as joint stockholders, that is going to make the homes of all the workers "cheerful and bright with the laughter of happy children?"

It would be hard to dope these birds out, if one were to give them credit for possessing any knowledge about the real causes of the ills of capitalism. But we know that they don't possess this knowledge. They do, however, control the labor movement. That is why the militant workers must be on to their antics and prepare themselves to wrest control from the class-collaborationists and turn the labor movement into revolutionary channels.

Mysticism in the New York Theatres

By MICHAEL GOLD.

EUGENE O'NEILL is still America's great dramatist. For he is honest; he has a fire in his belly; is baleful, grim, smouldering, passionate; he is not a "Little Johnny Weaver" chorus girl of the arts, flirting skittishly with the emotions; he is a man.

Everything he says seems as sincere as the raving of a gangster under the third degree, or a truck driver having his legs amputated after an accident. O'Neill suffers real pain; he has made art out of this pain.

One respects this man; he has never sold out. One respects honesty that wears for ten years in America; it is rarer than black pearls. This is a nation of intellectual prostitutes; most young rebels at thirty become somebody's hired brain; the cities are full of slick, bored, purchasable sophisticates. Menckelism and the disillusionment of the war have ruined whole generations. But O'Neill has endured.

The Drift of Mysticism.

THE American intellectual has come to the impasse where he believes in nothing—nothing except making a comfortable living. He scoffs at Babbitts; but he himself is deeper sunk in dollarism than the innocent, crude Babbitt.

Many have accepted this state in the mood of the lady who took the "easiest way"—"there seemed to be no other," she cried between a sneer and a sob.

But the best of the younger intellectuals are trying to fight a way out. They know that in Menckelism, or sneering, or posing as a rake, a superman, a boulevardier, and a wise-cracker, there is no more solid nourishment than in cream-puffs and synthetic gin. The mind cannot live by froth, by negation alone. It must feel that life is moving somewhere.

But life, in the United States, is only moving toward a great, crass, loud, selfish, luxurious machine—plutocracy. We are building a bourgeois empire that will smother the world.

And so the intellectuals swing to the opposite extreme and become mystics. If there are no answers in life they grope forward into eternity. Eugene O'Neill, because he's so bitterly honest, seems to be one of those headed in the direction of mysticism. So are John Howard Lawson and other young writers. There is a strong tendency toward that on the stage and in books. This is alone real and it fights us with weapons of reality. To fight it back with shadows and vague symbols is to throw the battle entirely into its hands.

The Great God Brown.

O'NEILL'S newest play is built on a solid theme—the conflict between the creative and the acquisitive values in life. He handles his theme nobly, and with his undimmed dramatic genius. In form the play is experimental; this man never rests on his laurels; he is always pressing forward into virgin places, a pioneer. He experiments with masks in this play. There are two men and a woman, and they show each other only the masks all of us wear. One made is an artist; the other is the Great God Brown, the type-symbol of American pusher, go-getter, exploiter, the sterile money-grabber who sneers at the artist, yet envies him his rich treasures of the mind.

The conflict between creator and exploiter, presented in power scenes, reaches its climax when the artist dies of despair, and the American success steals his mask, in order to possess the woman both have loved. But the deception proves a failure; Brown is still sterile under the stolen mask.

The play is capable of many interpretations, and it is true, also, as the fattest of our New York stage critics have declared, that its symbolism becomes confusing at times. What is clear is O'Neill's burning hatred of dollar-delirium.

All his plays have a social overtone, even when, as in this one, mysticism rides over their surface like a fog, blurring outlines and meanings. Why so many Bible quotations? That book of old pastoral poetry should feel as useless to a young modern writer living in New York as to a scientist. It is a fairy-tale, fit for only funda-

mentalists and dilettantes, but we are in deadly earnest. We want real answers to our problems, not mystic soothing syrup. O'Neill is in deadly earnest, but he seems caught in the mystic wave that is creeping into American literature.

Lawson's Nirvana.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON has had a more virulent attack. This man is the author of "Processional," produced last season, and as yet the most powerful, most sincere, most stimulating and ground-breaking play that has grown out of the rich, rank soil of the American labor struggle. Read the book, if you haven't seen the play; it is really a classic.

Lawson's newest play, "Nirvana," was produced a few weeks ago in Greenwich Village. It was badly produced; the actors gave off a faint flavor of ham. (Few American actors are convincing in any play where the characters are really intelligent and modern.) The play was written in the mood of Dostoevsky, a wild, lurid, rending, epileptic and impossible account of the God-seeking of a group of American intellectuals. The hero searches for a faith in bourgeois America; and as there is none, except the national belief in the eagle on the dollar, he goes stumbling forward to some wierd electro-magnetic god, who is finally revealed to him and to us by a ludicrous Christian Science miracle at the last curtain.

Lawson's attempt at truth was magnificent. He was trying desperately to break thru the barbed-wire stockade that hems the American intellectuals into a common compound with their enemies, the sterile Babbitts. But he failed.

Lawson has wit, he has dramatic skill second only to O'Neill, he has passion, sincerity, fine cool brains, youth, courage—he has everything—but he cannot break thru the bourgeois philosophy. He has hammered no philosophy out for himself, and has to go god-seeking.

His play was a magnificent failure, and it should have been an even more magnificent success. This Lawson has the stuff of a world playwright in him. Only O'Neill is his master in this country. But he is doomed if he continues on the path to Nirvana. He must go back to the realities of the West Virginia miners of his last play; he must stick to the earth, where he is strong.

Goat Song.

THE Goat Song, by Franz Werfel, is one of this season's importations of the latest fashionable foreign models by the Theater Guild of New York, was also a blend of mysticism and revolution.

Revolution—among vague foreign peasants, some three centuries ago, in a mythical country, not America.

Revolution—dolled up in pretty Maxfield Parrish settings, with charming groupings, and nobody gets hurt.

Revolution—sprung from the sick subjective brain of a student, instead of from the need of the masses.

Revolution—symbolized by a monster who has been pent for years in a cellar. (And why—such a symbol? Surely the monster is capitalism.)

Revolution—not something real, not something that cuts into the lives of a New York audience, but something in a theater. Something ending in Sunday school bible lessons.

There were great moments in the play; and perhaps a New York audience cannot digest anything like strong red meat in the way of revolution. Maybe this is the limit.

But I would like to see the Theater Guild put on a revolutionary play about the New York garment workers, with real workers massed on the picket line, New York cops pounding them, and an audience of New York clothing merchants writhing guiltily under the tongue-lashing of the agitator-hero.

That would be social revolution in the theater.

The Theater Guild does some really splendid things; despite its strange prejudice against American writers, it makes sacrifices for the new experimental stage.

Why doesn't it build a little studio

Keep Religious with Cal



"Our institutions" must be made to rest on the foundation of "reverence for religion," which will help to keep (the working) class from asserting itself against (the capitalist) class, said the cool Coolidge this week, to the Journalist's congress.

where it can give young revolutionary American playwrights a real chance to fail or succeed—at least to learn? In five years we might not need to import the works of the parlor-mystic, Herr Werfel.

Personally, I believe there is more hope for the American theater in a failure by Lawson, or in even a crude native success like "Is Zat So?" than

in a hundred imported Goat Songs.

One can learn a few things from others, but not how to create. This is a lesson, too, for the workers. They must experiment in order to find their own culture, which will not be mystic, like that of the bewildered bourgeois intellectuals, but real and dynamic as the barricades.

Sanctifying Sausages

By HENRY.

ONE of the many important features of Easter in the Roman Catholic church is the baptizing of eggs and sausage. Last Saturday was the day set aside by the church for that particular function.

Passing one of the Roman Catholic churches in the near northwest district of this town, I noticed a large assembly of boys and girls in front of the church, each carrying a small basket, the contents of which was neatly concealed under a snowy-white napkin. Drawn by curiosity, I managed with some effort to elbow my way inside the church. Lo, and behold! what greeted my eye? The priest in a long black skirt covered with table cloth, small book in one hand, funny-looking whisk broom in the other hand, surrounded by a crowd as large as the one outside, was murmuring some mysterious words in Latin to the amazement of the black-faced boys and girls surrounding him. From time to time he dipped the bushy end of that whisk broom in a shallow vessel containing water, and with dignified motion of his hand sprinkled the tables upon which were hundreds of small baskets, each containing sausage, eggs, chunks of pork chops, or a cut of beef, dressed with green leaves. The contents of each basket upon the table were exposed to the precious holy water which the priest freely showered upon the baskets with his whisk broom.

I asked one of the boys who apparently was owner of one of the baskets: "How will you find your basket when the ceremony is over?"

"Oh! I keep my eye on it all the time; I can see it now," he told me.

WHEN the holy ghost sufficiently permeated the cold storage eggs, the embalmed sausage and pork chops, the priest closed his Latin book, committed the whisk broom to the care of his small pug-nosed assistant, and the show was over. By cross-motions in the air with his hand in the direction of the loaded tables the priest signified that by his magical words the holy ghost was firmly fixed in the sausage, eggs, pork chops and beef, and it is ready for the christian table.

Immediately the crowd of children surrounded the tables, hunting for their respective baskets. Several elderly women tried to maintain order and acted as referees whenever controversy arose as to ownership of baskets. At any rate the children miraculously found their baskets, or at least it appeared to me that each one got his or her basket, as they poured thru the wide open door into the street.

AS I was about to leave the place my attention was directed to a group of boys and girls, each one with a small milk bottle in his hand. In the midst of them stood the priest's assistant, wildly gesticulating with his hands to the growing crowd of children. "Don't! Don't! The priest may see it!" he plead in a subdued voice. "This is all the holy water we have today and the ceremony is not over yet!" Finally I heard the assistant say: "Aha! the thieves of holy water!"

"The thieves of holy water," I repeated as I left the holy house of god, just when another crowd with baskets filled with sausage, eggs and pork chops began to pour into the sanctuary.

Democracy and the Populist Movement in China

By Lenin

(Written in 1912)

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE:—The article below was written by Lenin in July, 1912, in the Petersburg Bolshevik paper, Nevskaya Zvezda. Lenin compares the Chinese Revolutionary Democratic Movement with that of the Russian "Narodniki" (Populists). This article is still of immense value, if only for showing the difference between the ideas of Sun-Yat-Sen and Revolutionary Socialism. It remains a brilliant example of the Communist approach to the Chinese National-Liberation Movement. The existence of a Chinese Communist Party is not only foretold, but the present Comintern policy of support to the revolutionary struggle of Kuomintang is pre-determined. Lenin's estimation of Sun-Yat-Sen must of course be viewed in the light of present history and Sun-Yat-Sen's new orientations: his faith in the new Chinese proletariat and in the U. S. S. R. as an ally, his fight against imperialism, his revolutionary work with the Communists during the last few years, etc. With the growth of the proletariat Sun-Yat-Sen began to interest himself in Marxism. He also studied Lenin's works. The appearance of this article for the first time in English is very timely on the anniversary of Sun-Yat-Sen's death, which occurred on the eve of mass revolutionary struggles. It is especially timely as the radical changes that have taken place in China during the last year—the strengthening of Sun-Yat-Sen's Party in the South and the appearance of the proletariat on the political arena for the first time—add weight to Lenin's conceptions.—Eric Verney.)

THE article by the acting president of the Chinese Republic, Sun-Yat-Sen, which we take from the Brussels socialist paper, Le Peuple, is of exceptional interest for us Russians.

An old adage says: "Things seem clearer from afar." Sun-Yat-Sen is an extremely interesting witness "from afar," for being a man with an European education he is apparently totally unacquainted with Russia. Yet this European-trained representative of militant and victorious Chinese democracy, which has won itself a republic, confronts us with purely Russian problems. These problems moreover, are presented quite independently of Russia, of Russian experience, of Russian literature. His resemblance to a Russian Populist is so great that it amounts to an absolute identity in basic conceptions and in a number of separate expressions.

Things seem clearer from afar. The program of great Chinese democracy which is indeed represented in Sun-Yat-Sen's article, compels us and gives us a convenient opportunity to view once more the problems of correlation between democracy and Populism in the modern bourgeois revolutions of Asia, from the aspect of new world events. This is one of the most important problems which faced Russia in the revolutionary epoch commencing from 1905. And it has not only confronted Russia, but the whole of Asia, as may be seen from this program of the acting president of the Chinese Republic, particularly if we view this platform in the light of the development of revolutionary events in Russia, Turkey, Persia and China. Russia in many and in very substantial respects undoubtedly represents an Asiatic state and, at that, one of the most barbaric, mediaeval and disgracefully backward of Asiatic states.

Russian bourgeois democracy bears the imprint of the Populist movement beginning with its far off and solitary forerunner Herten, and ending with its mass representatives, members of the Peasants' Union of 1905, and the "Trudovik" deputies (Right S. R.'s—Trans.) of the first three Dumas 1906-1912. We now see that the bourgeois democracy of China bears the identical imprint of the Populist movement. Let us see from the example of Sun-Yat-Sen what is the "social significance" of the ideas engendered by the profound revolutionary movement of hundreds of millions of people who are now definitely drawn into the current of universal capitalist civilization.

Every line of Sun-Yat-Sen's program is imbued with a militant, sincere, democratic spirit. There is full comprehension of the inadequacy of a "race" revolution. There is not one iota of anti-political reasoning, or even neglect for political liberty nor even the admittance of the idea of

compatibility of Chinese autocracy with Chinese "social reform," with Chinese constitutional transformations, etc. There are genuine democratic conceptions, with the demand for a republic. There is a direct presentation of the question of the position of the masses, the question of the mass struggle; there is warm sympathy for the toiling masses and the exploited, belief in the legitimacy of their cause and in their strength.

We see a really great ideology of a really great people, which is not only able to lament its centuries-old slavery, not only able to dream of freedom and equality, but also to FIGHT against the perpetual oppressors of China.

One cannot but compare the acting president of the republic in this barbaric, dead, Asiatic China with the various presidents of republics in Europe, in America, in the countries of advanced culture. There the presidents of republics are almost without exception business men, agents or puppets in the hands of the bourgeoisie, rotten thru and thru, stained from head to foot with filth and blood, not the blood of Mandarins and Chinese emperors, but the blood of workers, who in the name of progress and civilization have been shot for striking. There the presidents are representatives of a bourgeoisie which long ago disowned the ideals of its youth, which has prostituted itself to the last degree, sold itself entirely to the millionaires and milliardaires, to feudal landowners who have become bourgeois, etc. . . .

Here we see the Asiatic acting president of the republic—a revolutionary democrat, full of nobleness and of the heroism belonging to that class which does not go down hill but up hill, which does not fear the future but believes in it and self-sacrificingly fights for it—a class which hates the past and is capable of casting off the deadening rot of this all-destroying past—a class that does not cling to the preservation and restoration of the past for the sake of guarding its own privileges.

Does not this mean, then, that the materialistic West has decayed and that light is only shining from the mystic, religious East? No, it is just the contrary. This means that the East has definitely stepped on to the path of the West, that fresh hundreds of millions of people will henceforth participate in the struggle for ideals that the West has already achieved. It is the Western bourgeoisie that has decayed, and its grave-digger—the proletariat—is already standing by. But in Asia there is still a bourgeoisie capable of representing a sincere, militant, consistent democracy, a worthy comrade of the great teachers and great workers of the end of the eighteenth century in France.

The chief representative or the most important social support of the Asiatic bourgeoisie—a bourgeoisie still capable of historically-progressive work,—is the peasant. Side by side with the latter there is already a liberal bourgeoisie whose representatives, such as Yuan-Shi-Kai, are more capable of treachery than of anything else: yesterday they feared the emperor and fawned before him; afterwards, when they saw the force and felt the victory of revolutionary democracy, they betrayed the emperor, and tomorrow they will betray the democrats for the sake of a deal with some old or new "constitutional" emperor.

Without a high and sincerely democratic enthusiasm which ignites the toiling masses and renders them capable of performing miracles, such as can be seen in every phrase of Sun-Yat-Sen's program, the real liberation of the Chinese people from age-long slavery would be impossible.

But with the Chinese Populists this militant democratic ideology is combined firstly with socialist dreams, with the hope of escaping the path of Chinese capitalism, of averting capitalism, and secondly with the planning and preaching of a radical agrarian reform. It is just these two ideological-political tendencies which represent the element that goes to make up the Populist movement in the specific meaning of the term, i.e., as distinct from democracy and supplementary to democratic theory.

What is the origin and significance of these tendencies?

Chinese democracy could not overthrow the old order in China and win a republic without a tremendous spiritual and revolutionary *elan* of

the masses. Such an *elan* presupposes and engenders the sincerest sympathy for the position of the toiling masses, and the most fervent hate for their oppressors and exploiters. And in Europe and America from which the advanced Chinese, in fact all-Chinese who have experienced this *elan*, have culled their ideas of emancipation, the next thing on the program is already liberation from the bourgeoisie, i.e. socialism. Hence the inevitable sympathy of the Chinese democrats for socialism, hence their subjective socialism.

They are subjectively socialists, because they are against the oppression and exploitation of the masses. But the objective conditions of China, of this backward, agrarian, semi-feudal country, urgently confront the half-milliard of the Chinese people with only one definite historically-peculiar form of this oppression and of this exploitation, namely feudalism. Feudalism is based on the prevalence of agrarian life and of primitive economy; the origin of the feudal exploitation of the Chinese peasant was his attachment to the land in one form or another; the political expressions of this exploitation were the feudal landowners, all together and each one, separately, with the emperor as head of the system.

And the result is that from the subjectively-socialist ideas and programs of a Chinese democrat, in reality we get a program "of change of all bloody foundations" only of "real estate," a program for the abolition only of feudal exploitation.

Therein lies the substance of Sun-Yat-Sen's Populist conceptions, of his progressive, militant, revolutionary program of bourgeois-democratic agrarian transformations and of his supposed socialist theory.

This theory, if we regard it from the point of view of a doctrine, is the theory of a petty bourgeois "socialist," of a socialist reactionary. This is so, because the chimera that China can "avert" capitalism, that in China the "social revolution" is easier because of her backwardness, etc., is quite reactionary. And Sun-Yat-Sen with inimitable, one might say maiden *naïveté* himself smashes to atoms his reactionary Populist theory, recognizing what life makes one recognize, namely: that "China is on the eve of a gigantic industrial (i.e. capitalist) development," that in China "commerce" (i.e. capitalism) is expanding in tremendous dimensions, that "in 50 years' time we will have many Shanghaies," i.e. a huge number of centers of capitalist wealth and of proletarian need and poverty.

But the question naturally arises—does Sun-Yat-Sen defend, on the basis of his reactionary economic theory, a really reactionary agrarian program? That indeed is the whole gist of the question, the most interesting point before which plumed and castrated liberal quasi-Marxism often pulls up short.

That is just the point; he does not defend such an agrarian program on this basis. That is just what comprises the dialectics of social relations in China—the fact that the Chinese democrats, sincerely sympathizing with socialism in Europe, have turned it into a reactionary theory and on the basis of this reactionary theory of "averting" capitalism, they conduct a purely capitalist, maximum-capitalist agrarian program.

What does the "economic revolution," about which Sun-Yat-Sen speaks so fervently and confusedly at the commencement of the article, really amount to?

It amounts to the transfer of rents to the state, i.e. the nationalization of land by means of a kind of single tax after the spirit of Henry George. There is absolutely nothing else real in the "economic revolution" proposed and preached by Sun-Yat-Sen.

The difference between the value of the land in an out-of-the-way peasant farm and in Shanghai is a difference in the dimensions of the rent. To make the "increase in value" of land become the "property of the people" means transferring rents, i.e. property on land to the state, or in other words, means nationalizing the land.

Is such a reform possible within the framework of capitalism? It is not only possible, but it represents the purest, most highly consistent and ideologically perfected capitalism. Marx pointed this out in the "Poverty of Philosophy," proved it in detail in the third volume of "Cap-

"The Crier"

By Henri Barbusse

(Translated by LYDIA GIBSON)

It is night. From the hilltop you look over the village. You know it's there, but you can't see it, the wind is so black. A few chalk lines are drawn on the blackboard that the night makes in front of your eyes. That is day coming; it grows lighter quickly and the cold wind thrusts the great hollow of the valley before your eyes.

Standing on the slope above the valley you can build the scene like a panorama. Helped by the wide shapeless light of dawn you can pick out the village, the woods, the fields, the mountains, all in miniature, from under the ceiling of melting shadows.

Far below appear a lot of tiny square things, which become ruddy, then red. The roofs. The houses range themselves evenly, side by side in their fenced yards. Lights prick through this chessboard. In this house and in that, people are putting the night out of doors. Further off, rows and squares of poplar trees lift themselves out of the shadows, and the last poplar of all, with only a little bundle of leaves at its very tip, seems like the greased pole at a fair. Nearer, right in the middle of the village you can see the public square, with the fronts of the shops around its edges.

Little moving specks, which each have what you can't see from here; at the top two eyes inside a heart, and outside, paint. The washerwomen. You can't see them separately, these washerwomen, but you can see the water of the brook running cloudy with soapsuds below the group of them on the bank. It's queer how the people of the brickyards and the farms, themselves invisible, show the tangled skein of all their goings and comings to the watcher on the hillside. The cemetery, which does nothing at all—the seamy side of the village—is spread out beside the village, and it is there that the sunlight first touches the immense box of the valley.

If you approach the village going down the hillside, you pass through rookeries, full of crows. And at every footstep, a big rapacious bird flaps up with a noise like a shaken-out overcoat. You see the pine cones on the pine trees, like flowers of wood, and warm soil underfoot; you hear distant cries, the rooster's mile-long crowing, the bells. You hear the heavy sound of a cart. Then it's one and another that you see, of the people who live around here. But above all, you see him.

Over there, you see him. He must look like any other farmhand to you as he stands beside the shop where the baker is putting little naked rolls into the oven.

There he is, that's the man. Good Lord, that's him. He'll begin to talk, and it'll be more and more himself.

That ruddy and well-built man, he's content, laughs, he sings.

He tells the truth; he smashes everything

with the truth that comes out of him.

"That fellow? You say he always tells the truth?"

"Always."

"To everyone?"

"To everyone."

"It can't be done!"

"It is done all the same, my good sir. He's a sort of a queer one, I know, and his wife has left him. . . But he clubs you with the truth like a god."

"That pale lanky man beside him is his brother. We thought he couldn't tell him that he was so sick that he is going to die soon, because it's impossible to tell such things. . ."

"And how did he treat that thin brother, used like a machine by his illness?" "Well, he told him that he was going to die."

"He's insane, he's dangerous. . . that's what your man is!"

"No, he's not crazy. More than that, if you like, but better."

Everybody said about the brother, "He is dying!" but nobody said it to his face. There was a conspiracy of silence around him, deceiving him like a husband to whom for a long time nobody dares to tell the scandal about his wife. When he was around, faces divided into two; on the side toward turned others, a grimace of pity, on the side toward himself, the mask of a smile. But the brother guessed it; he knew he wasn't up too much, and was losing weight, and coughed—and he made scenes with one and another of his neighbors, trying to make them verify his fears.

"You are going to die very soon."

A brutal gesture? Something more beautiful than that, believe me. It was something big, a terrible warm instinct that overflowed, a wound, quivering with emotion and pity! It was certain that he couldn't help speaking, and that he would have kept still if he could. And it was certain that he would have changed places with his brother if that had been possible.

No one knows in what corner of the village this strange thing had sprung up, this wing of an angel, this Holy Ghost: the great truthful Word.

You may well regret—(you giving me such a funny look) that you didn't see him when he was speaking. His face must have shone in the eyes, in the openings, like a face in a stained glass window.

His brother didn't believe it. He listened, without hearing, to the word, though he had begged for it.

He himself suffered more than the doomed man. He wept. The sound of his tears in the darkness was a fountain that bled gently, like himself. Even before that dark fate which he saw in the darkness, he wept as he will weep after it has happened.

It was a sad joy but it was joy. He went, to

and fro really in light. When I talk, speak, when I avow something, it is my heart that does something. To tell the truth is better than to avoid suffering.

THAT woman, now, who is standing near him, she once was his mistress.

Listen. We can hear what they are saying. The moon is full. In all this emptiness, so blue, so white, so rich, and near the wall plastered with light, these two small beings have met again.

They are really completely separated from each other. The ghost of shared caresses does not hold them together though they do not hate each other because of that, like so many others.

"It's true, I don't love you any more," says she.

"I never did love you," he answers.

At this, she is distressed, even though the past is only a poor painted decoration now.

"Don't say that! Today, yes, but once!—we loved each other."

"No, we used each other."

"I remember that we loved each other," she says less confidently.

"I remember that I needed your body, but that I did not love what you could love, and I didn't even care. To have you—not your dress, not your soul—that was all. Is that love? What I felt for you was nearer anger, because I couldn't do without you. . . I shouldn't even have known your name," his voice was like a cry, "If I hadn't asked it. . . And when you were ill, I told myself I was wasting my time with you. When we first knew each other, you planned to go away. I was going to lose you. But the dreadful thing that happened to you, you know."

"Yes."

"That dreadful thing forced you to stay and I could see you whenever I liked, and my heart beat and I sang for joy when I heard of the terrible sorrow that had befallen you."

She looked at him with suspicion, thinking visibly that there was something back of all this, and she bent her head.

"Why do you talk to me like this? Why do you hurt me?"

"Nothing but the body," he repeated, cutting memory to the quick, as you cut something with a knife. "Giving yourself, possessing each other, that meant but the body, and violence."

"Because it is strong," said the woman.

"It is strong, and it's necessary. But love, the miracle of two becoming one, that's greater."

She said only: "You hurt me!" and she closed her eyes, so as not to see the present man nor the man of the past.

He talked to people like that. When you've done that you can do anything.

And what came of his talk? A cleaning of the spirit, his own and the others', a throwing out of the thick rubbish that stuffed them. And the splendor that he could not keep back, and which was also in the others. Say what you please, he glowed with some of that light.

There's no doubt about it, we all live imprisoned in ourselves. But he had a way of unchaining our real selves, and they were born like children.

But that frightens people.

"I understand that! and I. . ."

"Yes, they don't like that operation of truth a bit. When he appears, clear as a mirror, they'd rather turn their backs or tighten their hands at their sides. They don't want to be opened like cupboards and their things all pulled out!"

ONE day he passed a very old woman sitting on a step. Through the open door you could see her window, covered with newspapers to keep out the cold. On her wiry body was a jumble of shapeless rags. She spread her gnarled and discolored hands out on her apron, her face was yellow and her hair fluffs of dust. Beside her slept a mangy dog.

The man watched her attentively while he spoke to the others, saying that there is always, between human beings, either love or the opposite of love. Everyone, without exception attracts or disgusts the other more or less, through the flesh, or if you want to call it that, love. An old dog is an old dog. Old people are detested by all.

That day the certainty came to some of them

(Continued on page six)

ital" and particularly clearly developed it in the polemic with Rodbertus in "Theories of Surplus Value."

Nationalization of the land provides the possibility of abolishing absolute rent, leaving only differential rent. According to the teaching of Marx, nationalization means the most thorough removal of mediaeval monopolies and mediaeval relations from agriculture, the greatest freedom of commercial operations with the land, the greatest facility for adapting agriculture to the market. It is an irony of history that the Populist movement, in the name of a "struggle" against capital in agriculture, conducts an agrarian program, the complete realization of which would mean the most rapid development of capitalism in agriculture.

What economic necessity, in one of the most backward peasant countries of Asia, has caused the diffusion of the most advanced bourgeois-democratic land programs? It was the necessity for destroying feudalism in all its forms and manifestations.

The more China lagged behind Europe and Japan, so much the more was it threatened with dissection and national disintegration. China could only be "restored" by the heroism of the revolutionary masses of the people, capable of forming a Chinese Republic in the political sphere, and able to ensure in the agrarian sphere, the most rapid capitalistic progress by means of nationalizing the land.

As to whether this will succeed and to what

degree, is another question. Various countries have brot into force varying degrees of political and agrarian democracy during their bourgeois revolution and, moreover, in the most variegated combinations. In China it is the international situation and the co-relation of social forces that will decide matters. The emperor will probably unite the feudal landowners, the bureaucracy, the Chinese clergy, and prepare a restoration. Yuang-Shi-Kai, representative of a bourgeoisie which has hardly had time to become liberal-republican instead of liberal-monarchistic (will this be for long?) will conduct a policy of maneuvering between the monarchy and the revolution. The revolutionary bourgeois democracy represented by Sun-Yat-Sen is correctly seeking a path to the "resuscitation" of China in developing the greatest independence, determination and boldness of the peasant masses, in the way of political and agrarian reforms.

Finally, in accordance with how the number of Shanghai's grow in China, so also will the Chinese proletariat grow. It will probably form some kind of Chinese Social-Democratic Labor Party, (i.e., Communist Party—Trans.) which, while criticizing the petty bourgeois utopias and the reactionary views of Sun-Yat-Sen, will be sure to select with care, to preserve and develop the revolutionary-democratic nucleus of his political and agrarian program.

(Translated especially for the Saturday Magazine Section of The DAILY WORKER by Eric Verney.)

British "Minority" Movement Moves Up

By TOM BELL

THE special conference of the National Minority Movement held here (in London) on Sunday, March 21, was a wonderful demonstration of the swing of the masses of the trade union rank and file against the dilatory tactics of the trade union officialdom. Eight hundred and five delegates represented over 900,000 trade unionists organized in local unions, trades and labor councils and local groups of the National Minority Movement.

Tom Mann, veteran of the British labor movement and chairman of the National Minority Movement, acted as chairman of the conference. George Hardy, well known in the U. S. labor movement before his deportation and secretary of the National Minority Movement, was secretary of the conference.

The conference was held in the Battersea Baths, and was greeted in the name of the Battersea Trades and Labor Council by Brother Clancy, the president. S. Saklatvala, member of the house of commons for Battersea, welcomed the conference in the name of the labor movement of this borough.

The largest number of delegates were from the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the second being the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. It is significant that delegates were present from more than fifty of the trade

union councils. Every important industrial center of the country was represented, including the South Wales and Scottish mine fields.

THE spirit of the left wing of the British trade union movement is demonstrated. The first resolution presented was the "defense and maintenance of trade union rights." The present menacing situation confronting the trade unionists of Britain in outline in the resolution, the brutal attacks on the coal miners of Ammanford and the arrest of the twelve leaders of the Communist Party, together with the organization of all kinds of fascist organizations, is pointed to as a direct warning to the workers that they must prepare to resist all attacks of the bosses on their organizations.

The most important point in this resolution is Clause B, which reads:

"To form (thru and under the supervision of the trades councils) workers' defense corps, in order to protect working-class speakers from bourgeois terrorism, to protect trade union headquarters from fascist incendiaryism, to defend strike pickets against police interference, and finally to build up a powerful working-class force capable of defending the political and industrial rights and liberties of the workers."

This resolution was introduced by Alex Gossip, general secretary of the Furnishing Trades' Unions, who was

a regularly elected delegate to the conference. He urged the passage of the resolution and recited the necessity of the formation of a workers' defense corps because of the use of violence by the bosses in many strikes in which he had participated. While he is a convinced pacifist and opposed to the use of violence on principle (either by capitalists or workers) he saw the necessity of the defense corps in the present situation. The resolution was seconded by Brother J. J. Vaughan, recently Communist mayor of the Bethnal Green and delegate from the London Electric Trades' Unions. Many delegates participated in the discussion and the resolution was carried unanimously.

THE next resolution was entitled "The Capitalist Offensive," and calls for the following measures to be taken to meet the offensive of the bosses on the working class:

- (a) The complete scientific utilization of the whole trade union movement in the struggle.
- (b) Securing the co-operation of the co-operative organizations.
- (c) Securing the active participation of the parliamentary and National Labor parties in the organization of the struggle by placing themselves at the disposal of the general council of the Trades Union Congress.
- (d) Urging the general council of the Trades Union Congress to take

steps to ensure the full support of the International Trade Union Movement for the struggle of the British working class.

In the discussion on the resolution the delegates stressed the necessity of the general council of the Trades Congress to utilize the resolution of the Scarborough congress to become the real leading center of the trade union movement and also to call a special meeting of the congress to take steps to put the movement in readiness for the coming battles. The mining situation, the engineering crisis and the unemployment situation were pointed to as justifying this course.

THE speeches of the delegates showed that the bosses had determined to place the burden of the continuance of the capitalist system on the backs of the workers by reducing their standard of living. It was particularly refreshing to see that many delegates pointed to the low standard of living of the colonial peoples exploited by British capital as one of the main reasons for the desperate plight of the British working class. Delegates from Dundee textile unions showed that the reason for the unemployment and starvation was the low wages of the Bengal textile workers and demanded that this be taken into consideration.

THE resolution on international trade union unity was introduced by Comrade George Hardy, acting secretary of the National Minority Movement. He delivered a splendid speech on the subject and was greeted by great applause by the conference. The resolution calls on the Trades Union Congress to issue a special bulletin for the information of the trade unions on this subject, to work for closer co-operation with the Russian trade unions, to send workers' delegations to the trade union conventions on the continent to explain the necessity of world trade union unity and to work untiringly for the convening of an international trade union congress of delegates from all organizations, irrespective of whether they belong to Amsterdam or the Red International of Labor Unions.

The discussion from the floor showed what a grasp of the necessity of world trade union unity the left wing of the British trade union movement has. Delegate after delegate took the floor and pointed out that the success of the British workers in defending their already low standard of living depended on the solidarity of the international trade union movement. The resolution was carried unanimously amidst loud applause.

DR. BAHT represented the All-India Trades Union Congress and in his speech showed the close connection of the situation of the Indian workers with those of Britain. Three Indian allors who accompanied him on the platform were given a rousing welcome.

The Trade Union Educational League of the United States was represented by Tom Bell. In his speech of fraternal greetings he outlined the situation confronting the left wing trade unionists of the United States. The question of "company unionism" and the "B. and O. plan," labor banking and the other forms of class collaboration practiced by the trade union officialdom highly amused the conference. He declared that the work of the National Minority Movement and the other left wing trade union movements in other countries were of the greatest importance to the working class and must continue until the workers are organized in international solidarity for the defeat of the international capitalist class.

THE concluding speech of Chairman Tom Mann brot forth great applause when he declared that the wonderful success of the conference made it evident that in the near future the National Minority Movement would be the Majority Movement in the British trade union movement.

Altogether the conference was wonderful and shows that the left wing trade unionists of this country are on the job determined to win the masses of the trade unions for the path of the class struggle and a determined fight against the British ruling class.

"THE CRIER"

(Continued from page five)

that he had said something perhaps never said before, and which was true.

He made you come out of yourself, where you were hidden.

THE public square and the holiday were one thing; you could see that right away if you looked down from a window on the square, so that your gaze covered it like a lid. The metallic dust of the music. In the crowd, zigzags of people flowing toward the swings, giant whirling saucers, and to the shooting galleries, and the booths, decorated with geometric figures, daubed, streaked, full of gewgaws. In the four corners, winesellers stimulating the thirst of the crowd.

A cyclist passed, curved over his bicycle like a capital letter, a right angle tangent to the perfect wheels upon which speed shimmered like watering on silk. The loungers stared at each other, studied each other, undressed each other with their eyes. What was each one thinking? Surely this: "Me, above all. I deserve to be happy," and "The others are wrong when they think I'm like everyone else."

Now, about eleven o'clock, first a lot of noise, then a rich man rolling in his jewel-box of an automobile. You saw, supposing that you were still perched up in that window, the excitement of the crowd, flowing and moving around the trajectory of the car. The king of the car alighted, in flesh and blood, at the hotel for lunch. You saw the American of wood (it was mostly his head that was of wood) with his lady.

When they came out again under the sign of the hotel, to their waiting car, the Mayor, who had learned of their arrival, and had come running to await them, saluted them.

The American didn't see him at first, preoccupied as he was by the price of the lunch: 8 francs each; he could hardly believe it, it was so small; only 8 francs! "O, damn it," he said, "how bad the food must have been!"

The mayor showed him the pretty new houses, like candy and gingerbread, on the square and on the hillside, hoping to influence the memory of this important tourist.

"There used to be only old houses here, all alike, their red tiles grey with age. Now there are Swiss chalets, Tunisian houses, Spanish villas, chateaus—one right near, with turrets. It's the good taste of France!" said the Mayor.

My lord Red-Skin answered that he had a daughter who was interested in knick-knacks, and who had read several books, but that he himself was a practical business man. He gave one to understand that others might have talent, others might have ideas, others might have taste; as for him, he bought all that.

Then a giant laugh burst out among the people (they guessed where it came from) and

that laugh whinnied that the kings of today aren't even savages, but only mechanisms.

"Our master is a dead one rolling in gold!"

The American climbed into his automobile (bows and salutations to him.) He pulled down the blinds (bows and salutations to the window-blinds).

And out of the great raucous laugh a hand pointed out the big, round twinkling coins, the golden wheels of the traveling throne.

That laugh was as strong and ample as the mountain of sound that falls from a bell-tower. Scandalous! That peasant, that nobody, mocking the lord of the universe! But the audience felt comfortably sure that the rich man couldn't understand—while the other yelled as loud as Jeremiah in the streets of Jerusalem:

"Our master is a dead one!"

Just the same, the image brought there by the mechanical tabernacle with them; it was the ideal of each one, it was the model, the statute of what each wanted. For each one tried, on a petty scale, to be like the millionaire, a being of superior essence, although not of superior essence, and to command, and to reign over others; over one, over two, over a hundred. . . . and each one whispered to himself: "My highness, My holiness."

The man who had laughed like an avalanche, said now in a very ordinary tone of voice:

"There's one word—'petty bourgeois'—it's indispensable, that word! If you try it on every one of the inhabitants of the country, you see that it fits perfectly, it's just made to order for them. The rich make the not-rich in their own image."

Something else now.

"Yes," said the men around the table, "the Best is the enemy of the Good."

The great voice was there, as usual, and exclaimed:

"That's not true!"

"What!" said the employe peevishly, "you contradict that maxim!"

"The best is not the enemy of the good," he shouted, "since the best is just the best."

The other man reflected:

"Evidently, it's just a manner of speaking. When you say, the best is the enemy of the good, you don't mean at all that the best is the enemy of the good, just the contrary!"

As serious, as careful, as excited as a child absorbed in play, that's the way he broke down, one by one, the ghosts of catch-word phrases and ideas that you run into and that dance around the substance of reality (the reality which is: war of man upon man, and of men upon men.)

(To be continued next week in the Saturday Magazine Supplement of The DAILY WORKER—the issue of Saturday, April 17.)

By Henri Barbusse

China and the Kuomintang a Year After Sun-Yat-Sen's Death

By TANG SHIN SHE.

"The bourgeoisie, which is decaying while still alive, will be replaced by the proletariat of the European countries and by the young democracy of the Asiatic countries, which is full of faith in its own powers and of confidence in the masses." (Lenin.)

A YEAR has passed since the death of Sun Yat Sen, who roused the four hundred millions of the Chinese people and led them to fight for freedom. His spirit, which during his lifetime developed in an ascending scale, just at the present moment dominates the Chinese people to an enormous degree. His most immediate wishes: the national revolution, the fight against the imperialists, the fight against internal enemies and, for this purpose, the improvement and disciplining of the revolutionary armies, the fulfillment of which he did not live to see, are now well on the way to being carried out. Let us look at the situation today in China and the Kuomintang party since the death of Sun Yat Sen.

The Canton government formed by Sun Yat Sen, the headquarters of the national revolution, was seriously threatened by General Tshen Shui Ming, the tool of the imperialists at the time of our leader's death. Only a month later, however, in April, 1925, Tshen Shui Ming was defeated; but he was not the only enemy. In Canton itself there were so-called revolutionary leaders of troops who were in reality the worst counter-revolutionary elements who enjoyed the support of the English imperialists. In June they made an attack on the Canton government in co-operation with the governor of Yunnan (a protégé of Japan and France). Nevertheless, in quite a short time, the party troops with the help of the revolutionary peasants and workers completely defeated this really strong opponent.

After these victories, a Kuomin (people's) government, closely resembling the soviet system, was formed in Canton on July 1, 1925. In order to destroy this dangerous formation, the imperialists, especially English and Americans, organized their tools, General Tshen Shui Ming, Tuan She Sui and Chang Tso Lin, to make a general attack on Canton by land and by sea under the slogan: "The fight against the Communists!" By the end of 1925 all the attacking forces were driven back by the revolutionary soldiers and the armed peasants and workers, and the whole province of Kwangtung, with a population of 40,000,000, is now in the hands of the Kuomin government. The province of Kwangsi, which has for a long time sympathized with the Canton government, allied itself quite closely with the latter since that victory. Even Sun Tchuang Fang, the military ruler of the lower Yangtse district, whose provinces border closely on Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has expressed his sympathy with the Canton government, impressed by its strength.

The leaders of the revolutionary troops of Hunan, Kulishow and Yunnan send delegates to Canton to prepare the way for co-operation. The governor of Hunan, who had up to then been a bitter opponent of the Canton government and who marches under the manner of federalism, ordered that Sun Yat Sen's teachings should be laid before his soldiers. The only government which the people, whether in the south or the north, may, even in Peking itself, regard as theirs is the Kuomin government in Canton. The latter will send 30 divisions of soldiers to the north in order to liberate the Chinese people from the imperialists and their tools, and will arm the peasants and workers so as to preserve peace and order in their district.

The soldiers trained in the Wampu military school, founded by Sun Yat Sen in 1924, are the nucleus of the revolutionary troops of Canton. Up to last year the number of real revolutionary troops of Canton only amounted to three brigades. On the basis of reorganization and reformation of troops, there are now 20 divisions, i. e., more than 200,000 sol-

diers. Not only are all of them well trained and equipped from the military point of view, but they also possess political knowledge. They have a clear conception of both the national revolution and the world revolution. In addition to these troops in south China there are in north China the revolutionary Kuomin armies, about 400,000 strong, under the leadership of Feng Yu Hsiang; at least 200,000 of them are well organized and armed. The revolutionary troops in China are strong enough to play a decisive part in the national revolution and in the annihilation of the counter-revolutionary elements; what is still lacking, however, is the connection between the troops of north and south China.

The fights in China caused by the bloody Saturday on May 30, 1925 (when the imperialists fired at unarmed demonstrators in Shanghai) have shown us how deeply Sun Yat Sen's slogans: "Fight against the imperialists!" and "The abolition of the unequal treaties!" have taken root among the Chinese people. Not only the students, workers and small shopkeepers but also the Chinese peasants, who represent more than 80 per cent of the population, have taken up a fighting attitude under the banner of the Kuomintang.

In north China the population compelled the national armies to establish close connections with the Canton government and to take up a definite attitude of opposition to the imperialists. In south China the Canton government was chiefly supported by the peasants and workers. Ever since Chang Tso Lin's defeat in the Yangtse district the population of the whole of China has been demanding, in meetings, demonstrations and resolutions, the establishment of a central Kuomin government in Peking. When, in 1924, Sun Yat Sen, at the first party session of the Kuomintang, spoke for the first time of a national revolution many learned persons opposed the idea, arguing that it was a distant vision; today the whole people is already concerned with the national revolution.

Before the China agreement in Washington, that plan of plundering our people, the imperialists intended to divide up China amongst themselves, for which reason each of them tried to gain influence in certain districts; since the agreement was concluded the policy of the "open door," at which America has aimed since 1899, has been pursued, i. e., since that time free competition has prevailed in China. Not only the American, but also all those who had established their influence in certain districts in China, tried everywhere to penetrate further into the country. In order to be able to realize their plans more easily, they backed the military rulers and, thru their striving after power, caused the wars of the generals in 1920, 1922 and 1924. England and America quite openly used Wu Pei Fu and Tshen Shui Ming, and Japan Tuan She Sui and Chang Tso Lin for this purpose.

Since the beginning of the revolutionary movement last year the fights between the military rulers no longer have the character of wars of the generals. The "Guide Weekly" (the organ of the Communist Party) writes as follows on the fight between Sun Tchuang Fang and Chang Tso Lin in October, 1925:

"Workers, peasants, students, small shopkeepers and a section of the bourgeoisie, i. e., the whole Chinese people, form one phalanx against Chang Tso Lin; to these must be reckoned in the south 100,000 revolutionary soldiers of the Canton government and in the north 400,000 soldiers of the Kuomin armies, which are fighting for national freedom. Only Tuan She Sui and the imperialists are co-operating with Chang Tso Lin. The great anti-Chang Tso Lin movement arises immediately from the people; Sun Tchuang Fang's war against him is nothing but fuel. . . . The Chang Tso Lin clique represents not only the interests of the Chinese military rulers, but also of the foreign imperialists. Altho in this war one



By Deni, in Moscow Pravda

AS THE FOREIGN LORDS WOULD HAVE IT.

They Wish to Have the Chinese Grovel Before the Imperialist with Foreign Flag and Whip.

of the military rulers (Sun Tchuang Fang) played an important part, the whole fight represents as a whole a movement for freedom."

It is easy to recognize that even that fight between Chang Tso Lin and Sun Tchuang Fang was no longer merely a war of the generals. It is still easier to prove this with regard to the present war. There is no longer anything but counter-revolutionary and revolutionary troops. All the counter-revolutionary, pro-imperialist military rulers, even the violent opponents of Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu, have combined to fight against the Kuomin armies under the slogan: "Against the Communists!" This means that all the imperialists, who were formerly rivals in China, have united to suppress the Chinese movement for freedom.

All the above mentioned progress and achievements within the last year have grown from the seed sown by Sun Yat Sen.

What is the position of Sun Yat Sen's party since his death? The Kuomintang has taken root thruout the country and its membership has enormously increased. At the second party congress in January, 1926, a membership of 400,000 was recorded. There were delegates from all the provinces and districts of China with the exception of the province of Sinkiang and the district of Tibet. Provision was made at the party congress for attracting still larger numbers of peasants and workers during the coming year. The manifesto of the Kuomintang, issued in January of this year, states that the Kuomin government and the national revolution can only lean on the strength of the peasants and workers. The purging of the Kuomintang, which had started in Sun Yat Sen's lifetime, was completed at the last party congress; further, the left and right elements once more united.

The new manifesto lays down as the chief duties for the coming year:

"The fight against the imperial-

ists and, with this end in view, union with the advanced countries of the world revolution. Alliance with the oppressed people of the whole world and alliance with the oppressed masses of the imperialist countries. Within the country a challenge is thrown down to the imperialist tools, the military rulers, bureaucrats, compradors (agents of the foreign merchants) and village usurers, for which purpose strong people's armies are to be formed, an honest, disciplined body of officials established, young Chinese industry protected and the peasants' and workers' organizations supported."

From the second party congress the Kuomintang sent a telegram to the soviet union, calling upon it to co-operate still more closely in the fight against the imperialists. Tchang Kai She, the present leader of the revolutionary armies, expressed himself as follows at the party congress, with regard to the alliance with the soviet union:

"Our alliance with the soviet union, with the world revolution is actually an alliance with all the revolutionary parties which are fighting in common against the world imperialists to carry thru the world revolution."

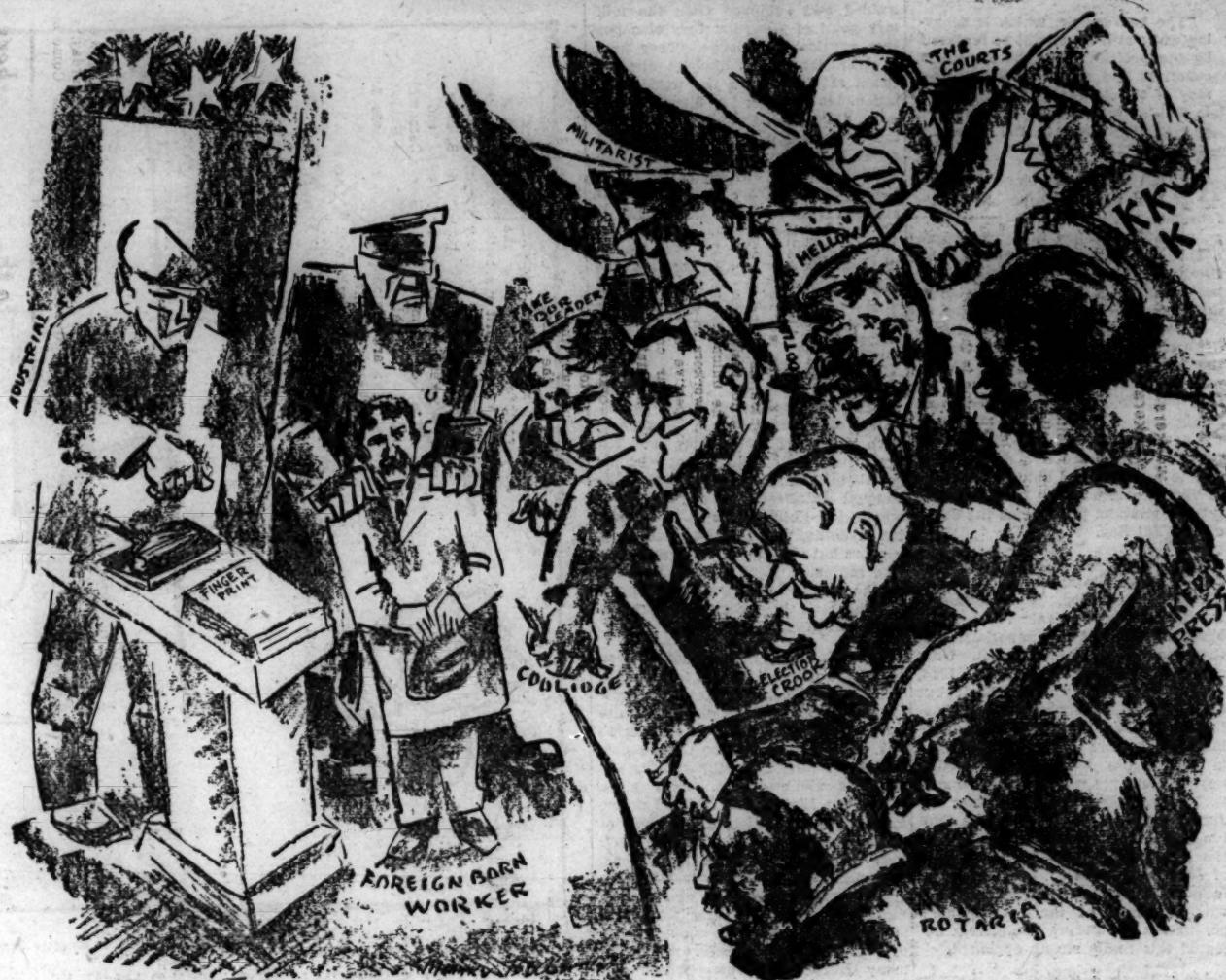
In reference to co-operation with the Communists, Wang Tching Wei, the leader of the Kuomin government, said at the party congress:

" . . . If we wish to fight against the imperialists we must not turn against the Communists. (Loud applause.) If we are against the Communists, we cannot, at the same time, describe ourselves as antagonists of imperialism. . . ." (Loud applause.)

This attitude of the Kuomintang has grown out of Sun Yat Sen's political testament and out of his parting letter to the soviet union.

The work and the struggles of the Kuomintang prove that Sun Yat Sen's disciples have remained true to his fundamental idea.

"Thumbs Down"



The Daily Worker Cartoonist, Maurice Becker, shows the capitalist and one-hundred percenters "thumbs down" on the issue of registering and finger-printing the foreign-born worker. To keep a record of the real criminals, the workers should take the finger-print of the "thumbs down."

Russia Inside and Outside

A REVIEW OF TWO PAMPHLETS

By Walt Carmon.

"Glimpses of the Soviet Republic," by Scott Nearing; "Russia Turns East," by Scott Nearing. Social Science Publishers, N. Y.; 10 cents each.

I. INSIDE.

WITHIN the last year more men have gone to Russia to see for themselves—more investigators, more delegations of workers from various countries. From Sweden, Germany, Belgium, the Women's Trade Union delegation from England—and all have spoken and written. Speeches, reports, impressions and articles—hunks of documentary proof, facts, have been stacked up to give lie to the bile and venom poured on the first workers' government for eight years by the servile press and pulpit of this country.

The classic report of the British Trade Union delegation to Soviet Russia* substantiated the previous reports of investigators and has been in turn found even cautiously careful in its praise by later delegations who found a new world being built for workers, and the non-Communists themselves, voiced their approval most heartily.

Individual and open-minded Americans have gone also, have seen and by facts have been conquered. Raymond Robbins, Albert Rhys Williams, Paxton Hibben and a host of others who have been there returned more or less loud in their praises and outspoken for the recognition of Soviet Russia. To them what was happening here "for the first time in history" was a great historical event, deserving at least of acceptance.

Scott Nearing is the latest. His sympathy for the first workers' government has been whole-hearted from the beginning. The trip he has just concluded gave no reason for a change of mind. His impressions briefly noted in his pamphlet, "Glimpses of Soviet Russia," is not a deep study. In 32 pages he is able to give only a few of the things seen, heard and thought in Russia during a stay of two months.

"This is a brief pen-picture," Scott Nearing tells us. "It is neither inclusive nor exhaustive. Perhaps it is not even typical. Like any other visitor in a big, complex, changing country, I describe, not the Soviet Union, but only a part of what I saw there."

"Here I have merely tried to picture the Soviet Union as a going concern, without indicating where it is going. I have done this deliberately, because any understanding of the situation in the soviet republic must begin with a realization that the social order existing there is just as concrete as the social order existing in Illinois. The working class is the ruling class in the Soviet Union in the same sense that the capitalist class is the ruling class in Illinois. But in the Soviet Union, as in Illinois, there is an established functioning social order." (We might remark that the "social order" in Illinois is rather capitalist anarchy—an important distinction. The comparison is perhaps not the best one for Scott Nearing to make.—W. C.)

"American newspapers have succeeded in making many of their readers believe that the Soviet Union is a welter of chaos. I traveled thru the union, by day and by night, for two months. I talked with all kinds of

people and visited many different institutions. Here is a record of some of the things that I saw. My hope is that Americans who read these pages will realize that most of the press stories about the soviet republic are, to say the least, ill-informed and inaccurate."

Briefly the author sketches a pen-picture of a giant canvass: a Russian countryside, a factory, a factory committee, labor unions, labor clubs, co-operatives, schools, books, theaters, newspapers—all so hastily, he admits, that "not one of the descriptions that I have written here does justice to its subject. . . . In the soviet republic I saw the beginnings of an economic and social life so new in character and so vast and varied in extent that there are no adequate words with which to picture it."

Nevertheless the bare outline, truly omitting much (too much), will give the worker the latest word on the progress of the world's one bright spot which kindles hope for the future of all of the world's workers.

It will also serve, as it is meant to be, as a guide for workers for further reading on the subject. An added list of other publications on the subject is not the best that could be afforded, tho it may prove useful for more extensive reading on the subject.

II. OUTSIDE.

"RUSSIA Turns East," the other one of these two leaflets, shows Russia on the outside. A worker's government, building with a vision, also brings its vision to other peoples, and doing this, it is, as the author terms it in his sub-title, "A Triumph of Soviet Diplomacy in Asia." To the Far East

where civilization was born and crumbled and is now prey to the rapacity of world imperialism, Russia brings new life and strength and gains, in turn, new allies in its struggles.

Like the first booklet, this one is necessarily sketchy in its treatment. Here is the bare outline of the subject, but neatly presented and tastily served to whet the appetite of the worker for further knowledge on the subject. A double page map of the eastern world is a well-chosen feature of the booklet, and here also is added another list of books recommended for further reading.

Both "Glimpses of Soviet Russia" and "Russia Turns East" are simply written, easily understood, excellently suited to give to a worker the opportunity to open his mind for the first time to Soviet Russia—and himself and his problems. Both books are also the kind which, once given to the man in your shop or in your union, will make him come to you for more and make him listen to your arguments he has previously ignored.

*Russia Today—A report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia—The Daily Worker Publishing Co. \$1.25 duroflex bound, \$1.75 cloth.

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Write about what you see and hear in your daily work in the shop.